

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01740 0489

GENEALOGY

974.9

N421PA

1919



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/proceedingsofnew04newj_0

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
AND GENEALOGY

NEW SERIES

Volume IV

1919

X 714445

CONTENTS

JANUARY—OCTOBER, 1919.

1. SHIFTING OF INTELLIGENCE DURING THE PAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS, by Prof. Walter T. Marvin, Ph. D.	- - -	1
2. BATTLE OF IRON WORKS HILL, 1776, by Wm. A. Slaughter	-	19
3. PISCATAWAY, N. J., MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS, 1668-1805		33
4. EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS OF POMPTON, PEQUANOCK AND POMPTON PLAINS, by Rev. Garret C. Schenck, D. D.		44
5. KNOWLTON, WARREN Co., N. J., RECORDS	- - - -	88
6. JOURNAL OF A TRIP TO KENTUCKY, by Lewis Condit, M. D.		108
7. STORY OF BEVERWYCK, by Mrs. Benjamin Smith Condit	-	128
8. NECROLOGY, 1918-1919	- - - - -	142
9. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, 1919	- - - - -	168
10. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES	- - - - -	188
11. INDEX TO VOLUME IV, NEW SERIES	- - - - -	191

X 17412

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

2. The first part of the book is devoted to a study of the

3. The second part of the book is devoted to a study of the

4. The third part of the book is devoted to a study of the

5. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

6. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

7. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

8. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the

9. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

10. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

11. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

12. The eleventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the

13. The twelfth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

14. The thirteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

15. The fourteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

16. The fifteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

17. The sixteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

18. The seventeenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

19. The eighteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

20. The nineteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

21. The twentieth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

22. The twenty-first part of the book is devoted to a study of the

23. The twenty-second part of the book is devoted to a study of the

24. The twenty-third part of the book is devoted to a study of the

25. The twenty-fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

26. The twenty-fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

27. The twenty-sixth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

28. The twenty-seventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the

29. The twenty-eighth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

30. The twenty-ninth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

31. The thirtieth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

32. The thirty-first part of the book is devoted to a study of the

33. The thirty-second part of the book is devoted to a study of the

34. The thirty-third part of the book is devoted to a study of the

35. The thirty-fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

36. The thirty-fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

37. The thirty-sixth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

38. The thirty-seventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the

39. The thirty-eighth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

40. The thirty-ninth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

41. The fortieth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

42. The forty-first part of the book is devoted to a study of the

43. The forty-second part of the book is devoted to a study of the

44. The forty-third part of the book is devoted to a study of the

45. The forty-fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

46. The forty-fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

47. The forty-sixth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

48. The forty-seventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the

49. The forty-eighth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

50. The forty-ninth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

51. The fiftieth part of the book is devoted to a study of the

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
AND GENEALOGY

JANUARY—OCTOBER, 1919

LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY, WEST PARK STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

PROCEEDINGS

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1917

JANUARY - OCTOBER, 1917

Published by the American Society of Civil Engineers

CONTENTS

JANUARY—OCTOBER, 1919.

1. SHIFTING OF INTELLIGENCE DURING THE PAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS, by Prof. Walter T. Marvin, Ph. D.	- - -	1
2. BATTLE OF IRON WORKS HILL, 1776, by Wm. A. Slaughter	- - -	19
3. PISCATAWAY, N. J., MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS, 1668-1805	- - -	33
4. EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS OF POMPTON, PEQUANNOCK AND POMPTON PLAINS, by Rev. Garret C. Schenck, D. D.	- - -	44
5. KNOWLTON, WARREN Co., N. J., RECORDS	- - -	88
6. JOURNAL OF A TRIP TO KENTUCKY, by Lewis Condict, M. D.	- - -	108
7. STORY OF BEVERWYCK, by Mrs. Benjamin Smith Condit	- - -	128
8. NECROLOGY, 1918-1919	- - -	142
9. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, 1919	- - -	168
10. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES	- - -	188
11. INDEX TO VOLUME IV, NEW SERIES	- - -	191

Published quarterly by The New Jersey Historical Society at
Somerville, New Jersey.

Joseph F. Folsom, Editor.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1918-1919

President

Francis J. Swayze

Vice-Presidents

Charles M. Lum, Austin Scott, Charles W. Parker

Corresponding Secretary

A. Van Doren Honeyman

Recording Secretary

Joseph F. Folsom

Treasurer

J. Lawrence Boggs

Librarian

Joseph F. Folsom

Trustees

Term expires, 1919: Joseph M. Riker, Hiram E. Deats, Charles B. Bradley, Henry G. Atha, Washington I. Lincoln Adams.

Term expires, 1920: James J. Bergen, Wallace M. Scudder, Edwin S. Lines, Frank Bergen, William M. Johnson.

Term expires, 1921: Frederick A. Canfield, William S. Disbrow, Edwin R. Walker, Philip V. R. Van Wyck, Louis Bamberger.

Woman's Branch

President—Miss Altha E. Hatch

First Vice-President—Mrs. George Batten

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Charles W. Parker

Third Vice-President—Mrs. Henry S. White

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Harrie Pennington Whitehead

Recording Secretary—Miss Mary L. Wheeler

Treasurer—Mrs. Arthur H. MacKie

Historian—Miss Margaret L. Terhune

Auditor—Mrs. Ruth E. Fairchild

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society

VOL. IV.

NEW SERIES
1919

Nos. 1-4

The Shifting of Intelligence During the Past
One Hundred Years

AN ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR WALTER T. MARVIN, PH. D., OF
RUTGERS COLLEGE, BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY AT NEWARK, OCTOBER 29TH, 1919.

The problems to which I am asking you to give your attention this afternoon are of interest alike to the student of history and to the psychologist. These problems presuppose that the world's supply of highly intelligent men is narrowly limited and therefore that in any period or era when the world's work requires numerous highly intelligent men, the demand for intelligent men tends to exceed the supply. The problems themselves can be formulated as follows: When in any country or in any period the demand for men of high intelligence exceeds the supply of such men is there a shifting of the intelligent men from the vocations that heretofore have been theirs to new vocations where they are more needed? For example, if China should adopt western civilization, will the class of Chinamen who now spend their lives studying the Chinese classics be drawn upon in order to furnish the men who are to study civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering? Or will this class of students of the Chinese classics remain unaffected by the hypothetical change in the customs of China? My reply is: Should China adopt Western civilization, she will be forced to draw upon such a class of scholars in order to get the

men of requisite intelligence for the new professions. My second problem is: Have Europe and America during the past one hundred years witnessed a revolution comparable to China adopting Western civilization; and has this revolution been bringing about a shifting of men of high intelligence from the older vocations to the new vocations? My reply is: there has been and still is such a shifting.

To make sure that these two problems as I have formulated them are clear and that you follow my reasoning as I endeavor to solve them, may I request you to consider with me a few preliminary matters?

Intelligence, as I am using the word, is the name of a collection of inborn, or inherited traits. The presence or absence of these traits in a man determines how far, how easily, and how quickly he can learn the various skills and other lessons which the things and the people forming his physical and social environment are teaching him and his fellows. For example, an intelligent boy in an elementary school learns quickly and easily to read, to write and to figure; whereas a seriously stupid or feeble-minded boy fails hopelessly to acquire these skillful habits. Or again, two boys playing on the same baseball team can differ markedly in the speed and ease with which they become good pitchers or good batters. Or again, one child will learn rapidly to play a musical instrument or to sing; whereas another child may be the despair of his instructors. What ultimately constitutes this intelligence or docility is as yet unknown; and will probably remain unknown until the physiologist or biochemist can identify it in the chemical constitution and the chemical idiosyncracies of the growing body of the child. As you doubtless know, the imbecility and low development of one type of child, the so-called Cretin, has been traced to the thyroid gland and its extremely important secretion. But in general we are still extremely ignorant as to why one child is keen witted and another stupid, except that we know heredity to be the all important factor. As a rule intelligent parents have intelligent children; and stupid parents have stupid children. Of

course, imperfect or inadequate nutrition, disease, or accident can reduce the most intelligent child to stupidity or even imbecility. However, excepting such factors, there remains behind the scenes one fundamental and indispensable condition, the prerequisite inborn or inherited constitution. Healthful feeding, hygienic surroundings, and the best of instruction cannot transform a child whose inherited intelligence is low into a highly intelligent adult. Blood counts, a musical genius and any other type of genius is born not made; and what is true of genius is true all the way down to mediocre intelligence. By a blow on the head or by the poison of a disease we can rob the gifted child of its intelligence: but all the King's horses and all the King's men cannot transform inherited idiocy into high intelligence. About the wonders the biochemistry of the future may be able to perform by feeding babies and children the proper chemicals, of course it is idle to speculate. Enough for our purpose that in all history to the present day the most important fact about a human child has been who were its father and mother.

A second preliminary matter to which I request your attention is the distribution of intelligence among the population. Through our recently acquired ability to measure intelligence in both the child and the adult we know that intelligence is distributed according to a familiar statistical law, the same law that holds of any variable physical trait such as stature, weight, strength, and longevity. For example, in a homogeneous population, whose mean or average stature for men is five feet eight inches, there will be more men five feet eight inches or immediately thereabout than any other stature; and as we go from men of this stature toward either lower or higher stature the number of men having the given stature will decrease first rapidly and later slowly. Thus if we divide such a group of 16 men taken at random into five ranks of stature, there will as a rule be one man in the highest rank, four in the next highest, six men in the middle or mediocre group, then again four men in the next, or short group, and finally one man in the very

short group. Or if we take a group of 256 men selected quite at random and divide them into nine ranks, the number of men in these ranks will be respectively, 1, 8, 28, 56, 70, 56, 28, 8, 1.

Now the same statistical law holds of intelligence. For example, I have just completed an intelligence examination of 256 freshmen just entering Rutgers College and these 256 men rank to an astonishing degree, as this statistical law would predict. The examination of thousands of children in schools reveals the same general law, and finally the intelligence test given to a million and a half men entering the U. S. army during our recent war with Germany reveals that the same law of distribution of intelligence holds of the adult American. As you may know, the army test, which for our purpose is especially important, divided the recruits into seven ranks of intelligence. About 5% of the population was ranked very superior, about 10% superior, about 17% high average, about 25% average, about 20% low average, about 15% inferior, and about 8% very inferior. Moreover, it was found that the vast majority of capable army officers come from the highest 15%. In other words, of every seven healthy young men about one in seven is intelligent enough to make a good army officer and this means, of course, that six out of seven as a rule are not intelligent enough. Finally, the army test given to so large a part of the young manhood of America has enabled us to ascertain easily who the College man is, that is to say, how intelligent are the men who are drawn to and admitted to our standard colleges as compared with the total male population of their age. In a sentence, over half of these college men belong to, that is, are selected from the highest 5% of the men of their age. Relatively to the general population, adopting stature as a figure of speech, the majority of college men are intellectual giants. They are six footers and upward.

Now my third and last preliminary statement concerns quite a different matter, a matter not of psychology but of history. I refer to the vast change that has taken place in the life of Western civilization during the past one hundred

years. It is not merely an economic change, but a revolution of the highest magnitude. Indeed its magnitude can hardly be exaggerated. If we may roughly divide the history of civilization into four stages, the old stone age, the new stone age, the age of copper, bronze and iron, we shall have to reserve for the past one hundred years a place as the fourth age, the age of machinery and of applied science. That is to say, the vastness of the change which tools of copper and bronze brought into Europe about 3000 years before Christ is more than equalled by the vastness of the change, which the steam engine, the gas engine, and the electric engine, and the countless machines of the past one hundred years have brought into modern life. The world of today differs far more from the world of George Washington's day, than the world of Washington's day differed from that of Pharaoh, Moses, and Homer. True there was the printing press, there was gunpowder, and there was democratic and representative government; but in the large terms in which I am now speaking, the civilization of 1800 differed little from the civilization of the ancient Mediterranean world. As one historian has put it, a resurrected Aristotle could quickly have learned to feel at home in the America of 1800, but today Aristotle would come back to a world in which even the most ordinary objects and their workings would seem miraculous and would be hopelessly beyond his comprehension.

Let me now sum up my preliminary statements. On the one hand, during the past one hundred years a new era of civilization has come, a world of machinery and of countless applications of science, a world requiring of the apprentice far different types of training, if he is to become a master workman, from the type of training required of the boy in the days of Napoleon. This training in turn requires a decidedly higher native intelligence on the part of the apprentice than did the old training for the old trades and crafts. For example, to understand and to command efficiently a modern battleship requires a far different training from that required to manage the old frigate: and this train-

ing in turn requires the ability to understand abstract scientific principles upon which modern engineering is based, whereas the principles governing the management of the frigate were relatively concrete. To be a well trained physician one hundred years ago was a matter largely of bed side experience plus the reading of a few books; whereas today the student of medicine must be taught physics, chemistry, biochemistry, histology, bacteriology, and other sciences and must master a vast array of printed information. The shoemaker of olden days learned his trade as an apprentice in a shop; whereas today the managers and engineers who construct and run our vast shoe factories, require a training of greater complexity and abstruseness. The man who built the roads for the stage-coach required far simpler and far less abstract training than does the engineer who builds our railroads, with their vast viaducts and bridges. Even in the humbler crafts it takes more intelligence to be an expert machinist than to be a farm hand, a shoemaker or a tailor. Or to be an ordinary locomotive engineer requires more intelligence than to drive an ordinary horse and cart, or again to plow with a tractor than to plow with a horse. Finally, even in callings where abstract scientific training seems less required, more intelligence is required today than in the older days. It requires more intelligence to be the manager of a vast department store, than it did to run a small shop, to run a modern city hotel than to be the inn-keeper of olden days, to be the head of a great banking corporation than to be the old time banker, or to be president of a railroad than to be manager of a stage coach line. In short, everywhere we turn we face new callings that require as a minimum a higher level of intelligence than the old minimum required in most of the industries and trades of one hundred years ago.

On the other hand, that is, over against this increased demand for intelligence, our preliminary statements assert: The supply of intelligence per capita of the population has not increased, the vast majority of the population is comparatively stupid. Seventy-five per cent. of our population

are unable legitimately to graduate from a scientific high school course. Probably ninety per cent or even more of our population are unable to graduate with high standing from the best engineering schools. That is to say, they are not able quite apart from any question of poverty or of early environment. They may come from the best of homes and they may try hard and still they may fail. It takes high native intelligence; and without this no tutor, no father, and no philanthropist can see a boy legitimately through the modern college and professional school. Of course, many stupid boys do in a sense get through such institutions; but I mean by legitimately getting through, the boy's actually succeeding in learning what those institutions are intended to teach. Finally, it is indeed true that one thing has come in part to the relief of the situation. I refer to the increase in the population. Suppose we define high intelligence as a degree of intelligence such as is possessed by 25% of the population; then it follows that a country of 100,000,000 has ten times as many intelligent men as has a country of 10,000,000. Moreover, the Western world has had a large increase in population since the time of Napoleon and a still larger increase since the middle ages. No doubt this absolute increase in the number of intelligent people has been a great and essential help; but my chief thesis is, the increase has not been enough, the world today is short of intelligent men.

The consequence of this shortage has been a steady shifting of intelligent men from the older callings, from the callings of fifty and one hundred years ago to the newer callings or to those older callings where the need of high intelligence has increased and is economically pressing.

Let me give you one of the clearest and most convincing illustrations. Most of our older American colleges were founded to train young men for the ministry, for one hundred years ago most of their students entered the ministry. Indeed with the exception of law and medicine and teaching, the one remaining learned profession was the ministry and this profession before the Civil War was drawing from

our colleges a high percentage of the most intelligent graduates. Today it is far different. A hundred learned professions are now calling for these men in competition with the Church; and these professions are offering higher pay and many rewards that appeal to a young man. The result is that the ministry has had in the successive decades to give up to other callings a larger and larger percentage of the highest intelligence. One method by means of which this shifting can be roughly measured is the changing percentage of ΦBK men who enter the ministry. The ΦBK society is over one hundred years old and elects to its membership only college students of very high standing. Before the Civil War over 33% of the ΦBK men entered the ministry. This percentage steadily declined after the Civil War until in the nineties it had fallen to 15% and today it is probably decidedly less than 5% and is still declining. The world has needed these men elsewhere and has insisted, by all the arts of persuasion, upon taking them away from the older learned profession. Of course you may reply, there has been no actual shifting in numbers but in mere percentage. That is, with the increase of population the Church has kept her older numbers of highly intelligent men allowing the increase to go elsewhere. This may be the case; but anyone watching carefully the graduating classes in our colleges will, I believe, doubt it. True, the Church is getting some of the most intelligent men in college, but fewer and fewer, and is getting many men who are distinctly not of the most intelligent group. If I mistake not, the theological seminaries are not getting on the average the type of men who entered the ministry before the Civil War. And let me hasten to add: This is not the fault either of the Church or of the men: It is due to the fact that the world needs these men elsewhere, that the world is short of such men and cannot afford to let them enter the ministry in large numbers.

One of the most interesting studies that some historian or psychologist might make, is to look up as completely as possible the careers of the sons of the pre-Civil War clergy. You will find these men, these sons of the older clergy, at

the very top in many professions and callings, in politics and statesmanship, in law and medicine, in science and engineering, in commerce, banking, and transportation, and in journalism, art, and literature. They have inherited the magnificent endowment of their fathers; but the world of their generation needed that endowment used in other places than in the ministry and enticed them away by offering them more money, greater honors, more interesting careers, greater leadership, greater usefulness, and more of many other things that appeal to youth. Most boys would prefer to be president of the United States rather than to be a bishop, to be a president of a railroad rather than to be a pastor, to build a Panama Canal rather than to build a parish church, to be a Wall Street financier rather than to manage the parish treasury and to increase the parish income, to be editor of a newspaper or journal rather than to write sermons, and to study physics, chemistry, or biology rather than to study Hebrew.

But the statistics got from college records is a rough method of measuring such a shifting. We need a method of measuring that is quantitatively precise; and fortunately the day is dawning when native, or inborn intelligence can be measured precisely and extensively. At present we have means of measuring intelligence that are unquestionably more accurate than college marks or the judgment of teacher, friend, or employer; and, as you know, we can measure this intelligence in each individual all the way from the child of three to the man in his prime. It is relatively easy today therefore to find what becomes of the intelligent boy in his later years. We can identify him and measure him in his school days and then look him up again twenty years later. Unfortunately this involves waiting twenty years; and you and I would be interested to know at once.

To satisfy such an interest some quantitative measurements are already available; though, I fear, too few to answer many a question we should like to ask. From such quantitative measurements may I select a few to illustrate what psychologists are finding regarding the shifting of in-

telligence to new callings. The most extensive measurement of intelligence has been, of course, that of the recruits to the American army in the late war to which I have already referred. In addition to measuring these men, record also was kept of their work, craft, trade, or profession before entering the army. In this way the head army examiners were able to learn the standard of intelligence that such work, crafts, trades, and professions were maintaining throughout the country and were able to make a scale of these vocations showing whither intelligence has wandered. This scale reveals the pertinent fact that the old callings, that of the unskilled laborer, the farm hand, the cobbler, the butcher, the tailor, the painter, and even the carpenter, are getting men who on the average are lower in native intelligence than the newer skilled trades, such as that of the machinist, the engineer, the telegraph and telephone lineman, the railroad conductor, the pipefitter, the plumber, the auto repair man and mechanic, the photographer, the electrician, the telegrapher, the filing clerk, the railroad clerk, the bookkeeper, the stenographer, and the accountant. In other words, we have here positive quantitative evidence that an enormous army of men engaged today in work that did not obtain, or did not obtain in the present proportions, one hundred years ago, is on the average more intelligent than the army of men left behind in the oldest crafts, that there has been a vast shifting from the older callings to the newer callings. The inference seems indisputable. A hundred years ago the average shoemaker, barber, carpenter, farm hand, or blacksmith was a more intelligent man than the man doing such work today. During the century his trade, as the ministry, has had to give more and more of its best to the new work of the world. The world's shortage, even with the increase of population, has had to be met at the expense of the old trades.

Another line of evidence showing the shifting of highly intelligent men from the ministry to other callings is present in the following percentages of Harvard graduates entering the ministry. In 1720 the percentage was 60. From 1720

to 1775 it dropped to 20. During the period 1841-45 it had fallen to 10. Since 1875 it has averaged about five, and during the period 1900-1905 it has averaged 2.2. In contrast, the percentage of men entering law has been fairly stationary, the percentage of graduates becoming teachers has risen from 10 during the period 1850-75 to 18.8% during the period 1875-1900, and the percentage of those entering business of some sort has risen from 9 before 1850 to 33 by 1905. And Harvard's experience is typical of that of other colleges.

One more piece of evidence, and this time I shall choose it where I can testify as a witness at first hand. The experience at Rutgers College has been that the average of the students in the liberal or older type of college course has been until recent years higher than that of the men in courses in applied science, such as engineering, chemistry, and agriculture. Again this has been the experience of other universities having both types of courses or schools; and no doubt it still remains the state of affairs in many colleges. However it is changing. Last year at Rutgers we gave a large percentage of our students the Army Intelligence Test and found that the two groups center about the same average intelligence (145). This year we have required every freshman to take the Thorndike Intelligence Examination for High School Graduates. This examination shows clearly that at Rutgers at least the new day has come in which the men entering the schools of applied science are more intelligent on the average than are the ordinary college men. Our most intelligent freshmen, according to the aforementioned examination, are the men planning to study to be chemists, (their middle men grade 80 and the middle 50% of these men range from 75 to 86, 75 being the central man of the entire freshman class). The engineering students come next, (their central man grades 77 and the middle 50% of the group ranges from 68 to 88). Even the students in agriculture have as their central man one who grades the same as the central man in the liberal freshman class (69, range for the middle 50% of the agricultural fresh-

men 59-79, for the liberal freshmen 62-81); though as a group the freshmen in the liberal course are still superior to those in the Agricultural course.

If I mistake not, similar tendencies are to be found throughout the high schools of the country. Until recently the students majoring in foreign languages and especially in Latin and Greek have been more intelligent than those majoring in science and mathematics. Now we can see a drift away from the study of foreign language and literature toward objects that are scientific and utilitarian on the part of the most intelligent. The day is rapidly passing when to be a graduate of a literary or linguistic course indicates the presence of higher intelligence than to be a graduate of a course in science or applied science.

In short, what little exact quantitative evidence is today available regarding the shifting of men of high intelligence from the older studies and vocations to the new subjects and the new vocations all points toward what from a general survey of the world we should expect. The call to types of work that did not exist one hundred years ago is steadily becoming more urgent and insistent; and the young people of high intelligence are hearing and heeding this call in ever growing numbers and percentages. If we look back through the centuries to the middle ages we see that a change is taking place that is no less than revolutionary. In the middle ages the Church, the government, and the simple crafts and trades selected the ablest men out of the general population; whereas in modern times and especially during the past century a hundred new callings are taking from these older callings more and more the limited supply of men of highest intelligence.

As students of history the fact of the shifting of intelligence raises in our minds the question: What are the effects of such shifting upon the history of a people or of an era? May I, in answer to this question and merely by the way of suggestion, mention three possible effects? First, the shifting of many intelligent men into any trade or profession may greatly accelerate the development and progress of

that calling and especially of its tools, methods, and organization. Second, the constant draining of intelligent men from the rural population toward the city results in depletion of intelligence in the country districts and its segregation in the cities.

Third, the birthrate of the cities being so decidedly smaller than that of the rural districts this segregation tends to result in an absolute as well as a relative depletion in the number of a nation's intelligent men and thus forms a vicious circle. Permit me to amplify each of these statements.

The extremely rapid development of many lines of engineering in recent years is astonishing. For example, think of the rapid progress of electrical engineering and industry during the last thirty years or again of the extremely rapid development of the airplane and dirigible during the past ten years. One factor causing the acceleration has been, I believe, the rapid shifting of many men of high intelligence to the new profession. Indeed we may illustrate my point on the largest scale by the late World War. It has been pre-eminently a war of chemists, physicists, and engineers. Countless men of highest intelligence in England, France, Germany, Italy and America, already before the war, had been shifted to and trained in chemistry, physics and engineering. Hence when the war broke out, it was a relatively simple matter for the governments to shift such men to war problems and war industries. This was done, and the result has been the marvelously rapid development, improvement, and transformation of the arts and instruments of war, during the war itself. In the days of Napoleon there was no such array of trained and segregated intelligence to draw upon; and had not the training in and shifting of intelligence to chemistry, physics, and engineering taken place during the past forty years, Europe could not have seen any such war with its gigantic industrial and engineering feats as that which you and I have witnessed during the past five years. In short, the discoveries and inventions of the nineteenth century caused a shifting of intelligence from all call-

ings to new ones; and this shifting has in turn greatly accelerated further discovery and invention within the new callings. This in turn has increased the shifting and thus has resulted the ever increasing pace of progress in industry and engineering.

Again progressive periods mean the shifting of intelligence from the country to the city. They are pre-eminently times of rapid urban growth.

The former population of the country with its normal percentage of high intelligence becomes depleted of such strains. The bright members of the family have gone to the towns and left behind their more stupid relatives. If I mistake not, parts of Europe and North-eastern America have witnessed this change during the past fifty years most markedly.

But this process, because of the low birthrate of the city, means ultimately an approach to exhaustion. The positive acceleration must become a negative one. In time intelligent men will no longer be secured in large enough numbers even to keep up the level of civilization already attained. Hence as after a great war a people must have time to restore the population to its former size before the next war; so great eras of advance in civilization must be followed by eras of decline and torpidity, eras of rest, during which the population may regain its normal percentage of intelligent men. We may call such periods Middle Ages. May I then offer the shifting of intelligence as one at least of the many causes why great eras of advance in civilization have been relatively short. If I am right, the western world's present pace of shifting intelligence cannot be kept up, unless immigration can supply the needed numbers of intelligent children. If I mistake not, this supply of new strains is no unimportant factor today in America. The children of foreigners are noticeable by their numbers and increasing numbers in colleges, professional schools and the higher lines of business requiring high intelligence. But even if immigration is helping us to meet the increasing demand for intelligence, the end can only be postponed. What-

ever other factors may be at work, this factor alone must in time cause a stopping of the advance and a decline in modern civilization. We are living in a golden age, a marvelous age, but we are paying a price that means bankruptcy in the end unless the world discovers some means to prevent the dying out of men of highest intelligence.

In conclusion may I illustrate the possible social and economic effects of the shifting of intelligence during the past one hundred years by calling your attention to one that has suggested itself.

I speak only as a psychologist, for my knowledge of economics is that of a layman. I confess I believe still in the old law of supply and demand. I have little faith in the doctrine that in the long run a man gets and should get rewarded or paid in proportion to the amount he produces. The world will pay and has to pay high rewards where she needs men most and where the supply is too low. The world has to shift men from older types of work as new needs manifest themselves; and to bring about this shifting the world has to hold out big rewards, for we humans are slow moving and inert and men therefore change their callings and customs unwillingly. Moreover, where the competition is great the limited supply makes it difficult to get enough to meet the various needs. Let us apply this general statement to the facts previously presented. The supply of intelligent men is narrowly limited even in spite of the great increase in population. The world has new and pressing needs for men of intelligence. The result is the world has to bid high in order to make intelligent men shift from where she needs them less to where she needs them most. Were the supply of intelligent men unlimited, such high bidding would be unnecessary. In other words, wages are an index not of what a man produces but of what the world has to do to get him placed at a given task. If the world pays some men \$20,000, \$50,000 or \$100,000 salary, it is because the supply of the men of the requisite capability is small, and because the world needs those men in certain places and therefore has to take those men away

from other callings even against their inclination. Such men would not commit suicide if we paid them only \$2,400 salary; and such men would be busy somewhere or another. The trouble is, they would not be busy where the world most needs them, at least as the world sees its needs. In short, they are paid in order to make them shift.

From this I believe we can infer that unusually high wages are evidence of transition in the world's work. In periods when there is little transition or when the transition has been fully made and customs cause the people to choose their callings much as the world needs to have them choose; then I believe we shall see wages in different lines of work becoming nearly uniform. Again, if the supply of intelligence finally meets the demand, high wages for intelligence will decline and the extraordinarily high salaries now so familiar will decline. At such a time the extraordinarily able man of today receiving \$20,000 or more will receive a modest salary and will produce just as much.

If I am right in drawing these inferences, then much light is thrown upon the whole problem of wages and salaries. Let us get out of our heads the belief that a man will be paid according to the amount he produces or that he should be so paid. One man gets more pay than others not even because he is more needed. The unskilled laborer is needed as truly as the railroad president; and in any case the world has not accurately measured the worth of what each of these two men produces, even if we assume that such a measurement is possible. What the world pays for, is to get a man to lead a different sort of life from that which he would lead if there were no pay or if there were lower pay offered. The world pays what is necessary to shift him from what his own inclination or former habits would lead him to do. Where the need of shifting him is great and where the supply of the right type of men is less than the demand, and where the difficulty of shifting, along with the need for shifting, is sufficiently great, there you will find great rewards held out. Where however men are readily going to the places in which they are needed, where the

world does not have to make efforts to shift them, there you will find low salaries.

If today ministers, physicians, and college professors are poorly paid in contrast with men of no higher intelligence in other callings, this is due to the fact that the world is trying to shift such men elsewhere and also to the fact that it does not thus far feel a corresponding difficulty in getting them to be ministers, physicians, and college professors. Possibly the day may come when the world will have to pay high to get such men back to their older callings.

The same law holds among wage-earners. It is idle to talk merely of amount of production. The world will tend to pay her workinen only as much as she has to in order to get them rightly placed. All the labor unions on earth cannot change this law, if law it is. Supply and demand, and the pressing need to shift intelligence from calling to calling are the factors that control wages.

Of course there may be some other way by which the world can shift men to where they are needed. Perhaps society can invent some other stimuli and rewards besides pay. If such means are discovered and applied, then the dream of some socialists that all men should be paid alike may be realized. The man who complains about wages and salaries, it seems to me, should busy himself with devising such efficient ways and means as a substitute for the old method, unequal pay, and in the meantime he should hold his peace.

On the other hand, I admit that there are social and political factors which can cause genuine injustice. Inherited economic, social, and political privileges, a caste system of any form, and costly or caste education can conceal intelligence or make it difficult to manifest itself. Such factors work two evils, they decrease the available supply of intelligent men and thus keep up wages, and they cause some men of intelligence to be lower paid than others of no higher capacity. However, in such a democracy as America with its relatively weak caste-system and its free or low priced

education, probably the amount of such injustice is relatively low even though great measured absolutely. Still every effort should be made to enable the intelligent youth to manifest his native capacity. Fortunately such efforts are already in the making. Gradually we are learning to measure the intelligence of the children in our schools; and the school systems are beginning to employ extensively the means we have at hand to make such measurements. It is a safe prediction that in the not distant future few children of high intelligence will escape being identified before they leave the elementary schools; and few children will be allowed to drift into vocations where they are least needed instead of into vocations where the world needs them and is ready to reward them as highly as it does the children of the fortunate and successful.

Battle of Iron Works Hill, at Mount Holly, New Jersey, December, 1776

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MAY 8TH, 1918, AT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, BY WILLIAM A. SLAUGHTER.

Madame President, Ladies and Gentleman:—

In presenting my address to the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, it is perhaps, only fitting that I should acknowledge that the events which I am about to present to you were first brought to my notice by a woman. My grandmother, and afterwards my aunt, had in their employ for sixty years and over a woman named Charlotte M. Rainier. My grandmother, during her lifetime, was exceedingly fond of flowers and her flower garden was one of the show places of Mount Holly. After my grandmother's death Charlotte took care of the garden and one of her chiefest joys was to cut the flowers and carry them to my grandmother's grave. Occasionally I would accompany her on these trips to the graveyard and once or twice she told me how the old graveyard had been occupied by the American troops during the Revolution while the Hessians were upon the Mount at Mount Holly. She told me of one or two incidents about the battle that occurred there before the battle of Trenton. The picture which I shall attempt to present to you this afternoon is somewhat in the nature of a mosaic, and is made up of items taken from widely scattered sources. The frame and background of the picture are already well known to you. I shall be glad to sketch in a few details, and hope that my remarks may lead your society to further research along this line which has been of great interest to me ever since I was a small boy. In the little town of Mount Holly, of course,

our resources for research are very limited and necessarily I have not been able to cover the ground completely, and yet in my wish to honor you who have honored me by asking me to speak this afternoon, I have endeavored to cover the ground as thoroughly as possible. But I feel sure that in the audience before me there must be some who are better qualified to complete the details in this connection than I am, and further with this great library of Newark behind them, they would be better equipped with resources upon which to draw for information.

In order to get the proper setting and background I would ask you to take your minds back to the winter in New Jersey of the year 1776. Less than six months had elapsed since the Declaration of Independence had been adopted at Philadelphia. The American Army had been driven from Long Island and from New York across New Jersey into Pennsylvania where General Washington had only about 3000 men, poorly equipped and very despondent. Public opinion was running strongly in favor of the British cause. In two weeks 1500 inhabitants of New Jersey had come in and asked for protection of the British. Many of the men under Washington were about to leave and go home as their time of enlistment had all but expired. So confident was the British commander that nothing was to be feared from the Americans that he scattered his troops throughout New Jersey, and he himself prepared to return to England. In Burlington County the troops were scattered in Bordentown, Crosswicks, Burlington and Mount Holly, and besides these posts there were other cantonments at Trenton, Morristown and elsewhere. This scattering of the British forces was perhaps done because the British had such a contempt of the American forces, and also because they were being importuned by the Tories for protection in various localities. Whatever the reason may have been the result for them was disastrous, and their mistake is now held up to all students of military history as an awful example.

While the American forces across the river from Tren-

ton were in dire want of almost everything necessary to make them an efficient force, yet they numbered among themselves men so steadfast in resolution and so resourceful in danger that although out-numbered ten to one the odds were less desperate than they seemed. Among them were Alexander Hamilton, the great genius of organization of his time; James Madison, who afterwards became President of the United States, and greatest of all, George Washington. As he stood there on the banks of the Delaware late in December of the year 1776 we can, I think, imagine what passed through his mind. We know that later at Valley Forge he offered up that wonderful prayer which became famous and which availed much. To him every past experience must have been valuable as they are to all of us. As he watched the river filled with ice his mind must have gone back to the time 23 years before when as a young man he had gone down the Ohio River and his frail raft had been crushed by the ice, his pole wrenched from his hands and he himself had been forced to take refuge on an island. He must have thought of the time when he was General Braddock's aide and had two horses shot under him and four bullets pierce his clothing so that the Indian Chief instructed his warriors to fire no more on the young man saying that he was under the protection of the Great Spirit and would never be killed in battle. More particularly, however, I think he must have thought of his old commander, General Braddock, and how the pompous self-esteem and conceit of the man had ruined his force of two regiments and brought about his own death, for General Washington undoubtedly knew a great deal about Colonel Rall at Trenton; a man 56 years of age, who had won some successes in the campaign in North Jersey, but who was not entitled either by seniority or service to hold the post at Trenton. He probably knew that Rall, like Braddock, was refusing all the sensible suggestions of his subordinates, despised the enemy and was taking no steps to protect his position by posting cannon, maintaining communications and erecting earthworks. General Washington knew, of course, how

widely scattered the British forces were and he said "We will clip their wings while they are so widely extended." With this end in view it was planned that he himself should attack at Trenton; that Deputy Adjutant Samuel Griffin should attack at Mount Holly; that another force should cross from Bristol and attack at Burlington; while still another force was to attack at Bordentown. I have with me a fac-simile copy of the order issued by General Washington "To Joseph Reed, Esq., or in his absence to General Cadwallader, Esq., only, at Bristol." The letter is dated "Camp above Trenton Falls, December 23, 1776," and urges a concert of action to "Attack as many of their posts as you possibly can with a prospect of success. The more we can attack at the same instant the more confusion will be spread and greater good will result from it." Of the four attacks which were planned only the ones at Trenton and Mount Holly were actually carried out.

In conformity with these ideas an American force of about 500 men composed principally of Pennsylvania and Virginia troops started out from Philadelphia. They were probably joined by a number of irregulars on their march because Margaret Morris of Burlington says in her diary that when they attacked the Hessian outpost at Mount Holly they had about 1000 men. She also says that the Hessians were driven from Mount Holly to Columbus. The attack at Mount Holly seems to have been in the nature of a surprise because an account in the Pennsylvania Evening Post of December 24, 1776, says, "the enemy were forced to retreat with precipitation, having some killed, and leaving behind them many knapsacks and other necessaries, amongst which was a hat shot through the crown. But the next morning, the enemy advancing with a considerable reinforcement, supposed to be about two thousand men with seven or eight field pieces, our little army was obliged to retreat (which they performed with great regularity) to prevent their being outflanked by superior numbers; and in the evening they had another skirmish at Mount Holly, in which the enemy, as an intelligent person informs us,

had several killed and wounded. In both skirmishes our people had only two killed and seven or eight wounded."

From another source I find that this reinforcement which the enemy received, of 2000 men and seven or eight field pieces, was the full Bordentown garrison, commanded by Colonel Emil Kurt Von Donop, one of the most brilliant of the Hessian commanders, a man of about 36 years of age and the Commander-in-Chief. He had under him the 42nd regiment, the Grenadier Battalions of Linsingen and Block and a Hessian Yager Company under Captain Ewald. The more I study the situation the more peculiar it seems to me that this cautious, skilful and accomplished officer should have moved 2000 of his men in the dead of winter to Mount Holly, a point 18 miles from Trenton, where there was very little accommodation for his troops at that time; where there were comparatively few troops and those irregular ones to oppose him, and that he should have lingered around in that vicinity for several days when his presence and his troops were badly needed elsewhere. I sometimes think it was because he had made various suggestions to Rall at Trenton for the good of the service which advice Rall had disdained to use and that consequently there was more or less enmity between the two men. Whatever the reason may have been the result was most happy for our cause. While Donop with his artillery and 2000 troops were being led on and detained at Mount Holly and were too far away from Rall to render him any assistance, General Washington hurled his little force against the Hessians at Trenton, on December 25, and captured, killed or dispersed the entire body. Then he went back across the Delaware River and recruits and supplies poured in to him. In a few days he came back across to Trenton again; fought another battle there and at Princeton, and generally so terrorized the British forces that all South Jersey was clear of them and eventually they were driven almost entirely out of the State with the exception of a few posts in North Jersey. While all this was going on we hear of no effective aid being rendered to the enemy by Count Von Donop. He re-

treated by way of Crosswicks and was doubtless glad to get away before the populace cut him off with his troops.

The historian, Bancroft, tells us that when Von Donop was at Mount Holly he was wounded in the head, later we hear of him again in command of the troops who made the attack on Fort Mercer in October, 1777, where he was mortally wounded and afterwards died in the Whitall mansion nearby. He fell while gallantly leading his men to the attack. He had announced before the attack that no quarter would be given. When his troops were driven back and he himself lay wounded before the fort named in honor of that General Mercer to whom no quarter had been shown at the battle of Princeton, his need was indeed desperate when some of the Americans stood around him with fixed bayonets and said to him, "what about no quarter now?" If to hold in one's hands the power of vengeance and not to execute it is the noblest revenge certainly the Americans had that satisfaction that day, for Donop was carried into the Whitall Mansion and his needs attended to until his death.

The fight at Mount Holly is known as the Battle of Iron Works Hill. The vanguard there at first was composed of about 90 men under Captain Ewald, who appears to have been somewhat of a scholar if not always a gentleman. His commander-in-chief was Count Von Donop at Bordentown. Ewald was there with him on December 16, 1776, and plundered a book from the library of Francis Hopkinson, in the house now occupied by State Senator Harold B. Wells. There is a book in existence showing these facts in Ewald's own handwriting. The next day was Monday and Ewald came to Mount Holly as proud as any Emperor with his vanguard of Yagers. I think it was more than likely that he passed through Columbus which was then known as Black Horse, from there to Jacksonville, then known as Slabtown, and encamped near Mount Holly alongside the first meeting house, which was on Woodlane and which is associated with John Woolman of revered memory. From this point a scouting party was sent out into the town and two men, Joseph Read and the Reverend Jona-

than O'Dell, who acted as interpreter, were brought back and closely questioned. Upon hearing that all the men of the town had gone off to join the army and that there was nothing to fear, the Hessians entered the town and proceeded to make themselves very much at home. It was in the dead of winter, Christmas was coming on, and of course they wanted to be as comfortable as possible.

I cannot at this late date pretend to tell you everything that occurred during the Hessian occupation of Mount Holly, but I have gleaned some few facts which I submit for your consideration in the hope that they will stimulate enough interest to produce more. One of the first things the Hessians did was to establish their commissary department in the Friends Meeting House, built the year before, and which now stands at the corner of Garden and Main Streets. Here you can see the marks of their cleavers on the old benches where their meat was cut up. You can also see the marks of the ropes around one of the old pillars where the bullocks were hauled to their doom, and in another place the prints of some of their muskets on the woodwork. A farmer named Antrim on the Burlington Road was notified to bring in supplies, as doubtless also were others. The troops went through the Town Hall where the Americans had some little military equipment. This was taken out and burned in derision before the people. Some of the Hessians were quartered in a house just across the street from the Meeting House, the residence of Aaron Smith. The family was forced out and the Hessians occupied the house. They took Mr. Smith's bible, threw it in the street, and kicked it from there down to the town hall, a distance of at least 200 yards. Further down the street was the old Cross Keys Tavern where some more of the troops were quartered. Across the street from this was another house known as No. 2 where more soldiers were quartered, and on Mill Street was No. 9. So they settled themselves and were taking life very easy. A local annalist tells us that the Hessians went to the home of James Clothier who was away at the time, his wife being frightened was induced

to keep open house and appease their wrath by acts of kindness. She baked an oven of bread for them, and having a barrel of choice whiskey in the cellar served it out to them in a tin coffee pot (she became quite a favorite of course). The bible of Aaron Smith's, which the Hessians threw into the street, was found by old Henry Paxon, who knew it to be the one owned by Mr. Smith. He picked it up, carried it home, and many years later the book was in the possession of A. C. Smith, a great grandson of Aaron. At his house there was also a keg of wine which the soldiers seized and drank up. About this time a Hessian soldier entered the house of Mrs. Joseph Read on Main street and stole the brass andirons from the parlor. As he made his exit with his booty one of the boys, a lad, met him, attacked him and rescued them from his grasp and they were in the family for many years afterward. Another resident of Mount Holly at that time was David Housler who had been with General Washington at the battle of Long Island. The Hessians took him prisoner at Mount Holly and put him in a room in one of the taverns. The soldiers kept guard before the door. David watched his chance and in a moment when not suspected by the guard slipped between their legs through the door and ran as he said, "As if the Old Fellow was after me." He got off and hid himself in some tall grass. Another man who was taken prisoner was Daniel Bancroft, whose affairs during this time seem to have suffered many vicissitudes. He was a stout Tory and was one of the many who took protection from the enemy. Afterward he was captured by the Americans under Colonel Griffin and put in prison, whence he directed a petition to the Committee of Congress under date of January 10, 1777.

This petition is set out in the Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd series, volume 1, page 686, and is quite amusing and very specious. When Captain Ewald left Bordentown on December 17th he probably had not had time to read the book which he himself says that he had plundered from the house of Joseph Hopkinson on December 16th. He may have put it in his pocket with an idea of reading it more at

his leisure and, telling Colonel Von Donop that he would return in time to take Christmas dinner with him, have proceeded joyfully upon his way over the Columbus road to Mount Holly. Certain it is that in less than a week he and the vanguard under him were hustled back along the Columbus Road under circumstances not so joyful. Deputy Adjutant General Samuel Griffin was in command of the "flying camp." He had been wounded the preceding autumn in the battle of Harlem Heights. He was in command of the American forces when they attacked the Hessians at Mount Holly, but was a sick man at the time. I find no other reference to him in history after this event.

The Americans doubtless had many wrongs to avenge on the Hessians owing to the amount of plundering which had been done. They appear to have been a somewhat hastily organized body but fought with all that perseverance which is so characteristic of an aroused populace where every man fights for himself. It is certain that they occupied the time and attention of a much superior number of enemy troops for several days. Ewald at one time had cut the American forces in two and had captured two pieces of artillery, but the Americans still hung to the Hessian forces, and when the main guards under Donop came up quite a battle ensued with the result as before stated. It is not unusual to dig up cannon balls, grape shot and musket balls, relics of this fight. These are found mostly on the south slope of the Mount, along Mill Street, and around the grave yard on Pine Street. I have with me a six-pound cannon ball which was dug up a few weeks ago near the grave yard then known as Iron Works Hill, and which I would like to present to your Society. It fits the old cannon in the Court House Yard at Mount Holly.

While the Hessians on the Mount were maintaining an artillery duel with the Americans on Iron Works Hill we are told that one morning Captain Charles Lyon was walking in his garden on Mill Street when a cannon ball fired from the Mount struck the chimney just over his head. It went far into the bricks and was preserved by the family

for many years. An aged resident of Mount Holly says that his father lived on Pine Street in the house at one time occupied by Stacy Atkinson. At that time the house was occupied by a Mr. Mills, who died about this time. On the day of the funeral, and when it was about to move to the burying ground, the soldiers had a fight in which one man was killed nearly in front of the house, and the funeral was delayed for some hours. On the old Iron Works Hill have been discovered two rifle pits, in one of which lay the bodies of two men cross wise and in the other rifle pit lay the body of a man, his arms and legs widely extended. After the Americans had roused the British Lion from his lair at Bordentown they retreated from Columbus through Mount Holly to Moorestown. On their retreat one of their number was taken prisoner and died six months later in Brooklyn in the prison hulk "Jersey" of detested memory. This man was John Gibbon. The New Jersey Archives tell us (2nd series, Vol. 1, page 440) that "He was descended from a very ancient and honorable family in the West of England; that he had a very large and valuable landed estate; that his ardent love of liberty and an anxious desire to preserve the freedom and independency of America induced him at a time when the enemy was overrunning New Jersey, and our affairs wore a most unfavorable aspect, voluntarily to turn out to oppose with his musket and bayonet those cruel invaders of his country and of the rights of mankind."

When Donop drew his forces together after the battle at Mount Holly and tried to reach Crosswicks, he left behind him at Mount Holly the same Captain Ewald with a rear guard of 90 men, Scots, Grenadiers and Yagers and with positive orders to hold the place until the last man had fallen and at all hazards until midnight. His task was a difficult one. The inhabitants were bitter enemies of the royal cause and Ewald knew that arms and ammunition were hidden in the village. The native population could use them at any minute on his little band. There were two bridges, one at Pine Street and one at Washington Street, which made the approach of the enemy easy. Ewald ac-

ording to his friends showed his energy and readiness by the way he acted. He covered the bridges and the nearest houses with straw and then summoning the leading people told them that if there was any outbreak he would set fire to the place. As Mount Holly was a well-to-do village and the shops were full of valuable goods, his precaution was effective and he remained undisturbed until midnight. He then withdrew, abandoning his captures, and joined Colonel Von Donop. As to the effect of the fight at Mount Holly we might cite Lossing, 2nd volume, page 20, who says, "Unknown to General Washington, Putnam, who had been made acquainted with the design of attacking Trenton sent Colonel Griffin with a body of 450 Militia across from Philadelphia into New Jersey to make a diversion in favor of the Trenton expedition. Griffin was instructed to proceed to Mount Holly for the purpose of attracting the attention of Colonel Von Donop at Bordentown. He was ordered not to fight but to retreat down the river when the enemy should appear. This movement had the desired effect. Donop, who should have been near enough to support Colonel Rall moved against Griffin with his whole force of 2000 men; and so dilatory was he in his marches after the retreat of the Americans that it was two days before he returned to his post." In Bancroft's History, volume 5, pages 91 to 102, he says, "He, Washington, made every exertion to threaten the Hessians on both flanks by militia at Morristown on the north and on the south at Mount Holly." "Griffin, with all the force he could collect at Mount Holly, was to engage the attention of the Hessians under Donop." (Page 92). "Donop was so unsuspecting that after driving away the small American force from Mount Holly, where he received a wound in the head, he remained at that post to administer the oath of allegiance to the dejected inhabitants and to send forward a party to Cooper's Creek, opposite Philadelphia." (Page 94). "Ewald, who was a man of uprightness, vigilance and judgment, is a great authority as he was present." (Page 105). "Donop on hearing of the defeat of Rall had precipitately retreated by way of Crosswicks and

Allentown to Princeton, abandoning the sick and wounded at Bordentown."

The old Iron Works Hill at Mount Holly, where the Americans made their principal stand, is now the burying ground of St. Andrews Church. It was formerly called Iron Works Hill because just across the road from it was the old iron works where cast iron cannon balls, soup kettles and iron fixtures for the salt works at Tuckerton were made. And we find that Mr. Cox, who owned the works during the Revolution, petitioned the State Legislature to have 50 men exempted from military duties and stationed there with three officers so that he could carry on the enterprise. The works were afterwards destroyed by the British on their retreat before the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778. Another historical reference to the battle at Mount Holly is quoted in the Pennsylvania Magazine, volume 8, page 392, "Galloway, in his pamphlet on the Conduct of the War in the Middle Colonies (page 159) published in London in 1780, says 'To draw Donop from Bordentown, and prevent his supporting Rall (Washington) sent 450 Militia, many of them boys, picked up in Philadelphia, Gloucester and Salem Counties, not to fight but to fly as soon as they had misled Donop. The plan succeeded; Donop marched against this insignificant rebel party with his whole corps, 80 left at Bordentown excepted, down to Mount Holly, twelve miles from his own post, and eighteen from Trenton, the post he ought to have been at hand to support. The rebels dispersed on his approach yet, instead of returning to support Rall, he loitered two days about Burlington without an enemy to oppose.'"

In General Joseph Read's narrative of the movements of the American Army in the neighborhood of Trenton, in the winter of 1776-77, which is cited in the Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. 8, page 391, etc., he says, "Here we ought to take a view of the enemy, at Bordentown and Mount Holly, and also of our own forces in Philadelphia, Bristol and the lower parts of New Jersey. Previous to the attack of Trenton, Col. Griffin had passed over to New Jersey with two

companies of Virginia troops and was joined by the Jersey Militia so as to make his number about 500. General Putnam was at Philadelphia receiving the Pennsylvania Militia and collecting what he could from the counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland in West Jersey. The Adjutant General of the Continental Army, (Col. Read) crossed the river at Burlington and went at night to Mount Holly to see what force Col. Griffin had and what assistance the attack then meditated on the enemy's cantonments could derive from him, but he found Col. Griffin in bad health and was informed that his force was too weak to be depended on either in numbers or discipline; that all he expected was to make a diversion and draw the notice of the enemy, before whom he proposed to retire, if they should advance in any force. The Adjutant General returned that night to Bristol and informed General Washington by letter of these circumstances. This manoeuvre though perfectly accidental had a happy effect as it drew off Count Donop who then commanded at Bordentown with his whole force to Mount Holly, which he entered a few days after and according to Colonel Griffin retired skirmishing with the enemy a few miles with little loss on either side and bringing off his artillery with him."

When you recall that Donop had in his command at Bordentown 2000 men, which was a larger number than Rall had at Trenton, who had only 1500 men, and that Washington's Army was not much larger than the two forces combined, and much inferior in discipline and in equipment, you can form some idea of how important it was to have Donop's 2000 men kept out of action for several days. The battle of Trenton has been called the turning point of the American Revolution, for never again were our affairs so desperate and public confidence at so low an ebb as at that time. This bold stroke by which 1000 Hessians as well as 1200 small arms, six brass field pieces, and all the German standards, were captured, puzzled and annoyed the British. Cornwallis did not set sail for England but came back into New Jersey. The Tories were alarmed and

Piscataway, New Jersey, Marriage and Death Records

FROM THE TOWN REGISTER, 1668 TO 1805.

Made from a copy in the Library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, through the courtesy of Louis Lincoln Drake, for the New Jersey Historical Society.

NOTE—The Piscataway Birth Records for this period are published in the Proceedings, Third Series, Volume II, pages 73-80, 169-176, Volume III, pages 10-18.

Adams, Mary (of Wood- bridge),	to Thomas Sutton,	Apl., 1693.
Anger, Suannah,	to Joseph Martin,	Sept. 1, 1707.
Balding, Caleb,	to Martha Smalley,	Nov. 19, 1746.
Barnes, Jane,	to William Sutton,	Jan. 3, 1683-4.
Blackford, Ann,	to Benjn. Manning,	Jan. 19, 1698-9.
Blackford, Elizabeth,	to John Kemball,	May 4, 1699.
Blackford, Daniel,	to Ruth Hull,	Jan. 25, 1702-3.
Blackford, Providence,	to Peter Rugnion,	Oct. 12, 1704.
Blackford, Kezia,	to John Molleson,	Oct. 7, 1724.
Bishop, Mary (of Wood- bridge),	to Charles Gilman,	Jan. 8, 1684-5.
Bonham, Hannah, (dau. of Nicholas and Han- nah),	to Daniel Lippinton,	Sept. 19, 1677.
Bonham, Mary, (dau. of Nicholas and Han- nah),	to Edm. Dunham,	July 15, 1681.
Bonham, Sarah, (dau. of Nicholas and Han- nah),	to John Fitz Randolph,	Oct. 1, 1681.
Bonham, Elizabeth,	to Edw. Slater,	Jan. 9, 1684-5.
Brinley, Elizabeth,	to Cornelius Hendrix,	Mar. 19, 1678.
Brown, Ann,	to John Martin,	Jan. 19, 1698-9.
Burges, Nicolas,	to Mary Wainwright,	Aug., 1697.
Canter, Emma,	to Judah Sutton,	May 6, 1698.

34 PISCATAWAY, N. J., MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS

Carle, Benjamin,	to Sarah Hull,	Feb. 4, 1696-7.
Carter, John,	to Isabel Haviland,	May 9, 1737.
Chandler, Samuel, (Tim. and Abi),	to Elizabeth Jones,	Jan. 24, 1721.
Chandler, Timothy,	to Janet Shaw,	Nov. 17, 1717.
Clawson, Sarah,	to Daniel Drake,	July 30, 1738.
Collier, Deborah (of Woodbridge),	to Thomas Smith,	Dec. 8, 1687.
Collier, Lydia, (of Woodbridge),	to Daniel Sutton,	Aug. 25, 1724.
Compton, Sarah,	to John Drake,	Dec. 9, 1697.
Cook, William,	to Ellinor Rorey,	Mar. 17, 1692-3.
Curell (?Carle) Sarah,	to Daniel Fitch,	Jan. 20, 1712.
Davis, Jonathan (of Maiden Head),	to Eliz. Gannett,	Feb. 15, 1696-7.
Davis, Josiah,	to Hannah Dunham,	Mar. 29, 1724.
Dennis, Sarah,	to Benjn. Fitz. Randolph,	July, 1689.
Dennis, Elizabeth (of Wood.),	to John Manning,	Apr. 4, 1693.
Doty, Samuel,	to Jane Hermon?	Nov. 13, 1678.
Doty, James,	to Phebe Slater,	Sept. 16, 1712.
Doty, Elizabeth,	to David Martin,	Mar. 9, 1714.
Doty, Samuel (Saml. and Eliz.),	to Abigail Springer, (of Dennis and Abig.),	Feb. 13, 1723.
Doughty, Elizabeth (of Somerset),	to Nicolas Mundy,	June 4, 1675.
Drake, John (Francis and Mary),	to Rebecca Trotter, (of Eliz.),	July 7, 1677.
Drake, George (Francis and Mary),	to Mary Oliver (Wm. and Mary),	Nov. 13, 1677.
Drake, John,	to Sarah Compton	Dec. 9, 1697.
Drake, Francis,	to Patience Walker,	Nov. 10, 1698.
Drake, Samuel,	to Elizabeth Hull,	Sept. 19, 1700.
Drake, Andrew,	to Hannah Fitz Ran- dolph,	May 22, 1705.
Drake, Mary,	to John Martin,	July 16, 1716.
Drake, Ebenezer,	to Anne Dunn,	Nov. 10, 1723.
Drake, Ruth,	to James Pyatt,	Mar. 6, 1728.
Drake, Marcy,	to John Dunham,	Oct. 23, 1729.
Drake, Johanna,	to Frustum Manning,	July 3, 1729.
Drake, Jeremiah,	to Martha Dunn,	Sept. 18, 1729.
Drake, Edward,	to Mary Veal (Vail)	Sept. 27, 1736.
Drake, Rachel,	to Reune Runyon	May 7, 1732.
Drake, Elizabeth,	to Hezekiah Dunham,	Dec. 23, 1733.
Drake, James,	to Esther Langstaff,	Apr. 12, 1737.

Drake, Daniel,	to Sarah Clawson,	July 30, 1738.
Dunham, Elizabeth,	to Jonas Wood (of Eliz.),	July 15, 1681.
Dunham, Edmd. (Benajah and Eliz.),	to Mary Bonham,	July 15, 1681.
Dunham, Benajah,	to Dorothy Martin,	Sept. 21, 1704.
Dunham, Jonathan,	to Joan Piat,	Aug. 5, 1714.
Dunham, Ephraim,	to Phebe Smalley,	Jan. 26, 1715-6.
Edw.* and Mary),	and to Dinah Fitz Randolph (Thos. and Eliz.),	Mar. 11, 1717.
Dunham, Mary (Edmd. and Mary),	to Elisha Smalley,	June 12, 1721.
Dunham, Hannah,	to Josiah Davis,	Mar. 29, 1724.
Dunham, John,	to Mary Drake,	Oct. 23, 1729.
Dunham, Hezekiah,	to Eliz. Drake,	Dec. ? 13, 1733.
Dunham, Martin,	to Martha Wooden,	Dec. 29, 1736.
Dunham, Mary,	to Peter Wooden,	Jan. 12, 1736-7.
Dunham, Benejah,	to Hannah Martin,	Feb. 5, 1745.
Dun or Dunn, Elizabeth,	to John Runyon,	Jan. 20, 1692-3.
Dun or Dunn, Hugh,	to Elizabeth Martin,	Aug. 9, 1697.
Dun or Dunn, Benjamin, (Hugh and Eliz.),	to Sarah Johnson,	Aug. 14, 1719.
Dun or Dunn, Hugh, Junr.	to Amy Sutton,	June 19, 1721.
Dun or Dunn, Anne,	to Ebenezer Drake,	Nov. 10, 1723.
Dun or Dunn, Martha,	to Jeremiah Drake,	Sept. 18, 1729.
Dun or Dunn, Jeremiah, (Hugh and Eliz.),	to Sarah Hull,	Mar. 11, 1733-4.
Dun or Dunn, Martha,	to Jonathan Martin,	May 11, 1732.
Ellstone, Margaret,	to Benjamin Martin,	Nov. 10, 1688.
Fitch, Daniel,	to Sarah Curell (?Carle),	Jan. 20, 1712.
Fitz Randolph, Elizabeth (dau. Edw. and Eliz.),	to Andrew Wooden,	Aug. 22, 1676.
Fitz Randolph, John (Edw. and Eliz.),	to Sarah Bonham,	Oct. 1, 1681.
Fitz Randolph, Elizabeth (prob. Wid. of Edward)	to Capt. John Pike (of Wood.),	June 30, 1685.
Fitz Randolph, Thomas,	to Elizabeth Manning,	Nov. 23, 1686.
Fitz Randolph, Joseph,	to Hannah Conger (of Wood.),	Jan. 16, 1687-8.

*Probably Edmund Dunham, Jr. In the Pis. Town Book, in 1692, the cattle mark of Benajah Dunham, became that of "his only son Edmund Dunham;" and in 1713 "Edmon Dunham jun." recorded his cattle mark.

X 714445

Fitz Randolph, Benjamin,	to Sarah Dennis,	July, 1689.
Fitz Randolph, Hannah,	to Andrew Drake,	May 22, 1705.
Fitz Randolph, Jonathan (Jos. and Hannah),	to Margt. Manning,	Dec. 3, 1724.
Fitz Randolph, Prudence,	to Nathaniel Manning,	May 21, 1730.
Fitz Randolph, Dinah,	to Edwd. Dunham,	Mar. 11, 1717.
Gannett, Elizabeth,	to Jno. Davis (of Maiden Head),	Feb. 15, 1696-7.
Gardner, Mercy (of Westchester),	to Benjn. Smalley,	June 7, 1725.
Giles, Sarah,	to Joseph Worth,	Sept. 19, 1694.
Gilman, Elizabeth (John and Eliz.),	to Wm. Richardson,	Jan. 20, 1683.
Gilman, Charles,	to Mary Bishop (of Wood.),	Jan. 9, 1684-5.
Gilman, John,	to Hannah Robinson,	Mar. 11, 1684-5.
Gilman, Mary,	to Benjamin James,	May 20, 1692.
Grub, Thomas,	to Jane Hooks,	Oct. 10, 1686.
Hall, Justinian,	to Mary Hull (Wid. Hopewell),	Apr. 9, 1696.
Hard (Heard?), John,	to Alice —ford,	Dec. 12, 1677.
Harper, Richard,	to Ann Hendrix (of Wood.),	June 6, 1727.
Harris, Mary,	to Nathaniel Manning,	Feb. 13, 1733.
Haviland, Isabel,	to John Carter,	May 9, 1737.
Hendricks, Jabez,	to Hannah More (of Eliz.),	Dec. 20, 1677.
Hendricks, Phebe,	to Matthew Giles,	Nov. 18, 1695.
Hendricks, Cornelius,	to Elizabeth Brinley,	Mar. 29, 1698.
Hendricks, Anne,	to Richard Harper,	June 6, 1727.
Hermon?, Jane,	to Samuel Doty,	Nov. 13, 1678.
Higgins, Zerah (Rich. and Mary),	to Eliz. Oliver (of Eliz.),	Dec. 25, 1680.
Higgins, Rebecca (Rich. and Mary),	to Thomas Martin,	Apr. 28, 1683.
Higgins, Eliakim,	to Alice Newbould (daughter of Michael Newbould of West Jersey),	May 15, 1684.
Higgins, Thomas,	to Elizabeth Hull,	July 9, 1690.
Hooks, Jane,	to Thomas Grub,	Oct. 10, 1686.
Hull, Samuel,	to Mary Manning (of Jeff. and Hep.),	Nov. 16, 1677.

Hull, Mary (Hopewell to Vincent Runyon, and Mary),		Dec. 2, 1691.
Hull, Hepsibah (Hope- to Nicholas Mundy, well and Mary),		July 8, 1691.
Hull, Sarah,	to Benjamin Carle,	Feb. 4, 1696-7.
Hull, Mercy,	to Thomas Piatt,	Feb. 1, 1699-1700.
Hull, Eliz. (Saml. and to Saml. Drake, Mary),		Sept. 19, 1700.
Hull, Mary (wid. of to Justinian Hall, Hopewell),		Apl. 9, 1696.
Hull, Ruth,	to Daniel Blackford,	Jan. 25, 1702-3.
Hull, Mary,	to Jacob Piatt,	June 7, 1703.
Hull, Joseph,	to Susanna Stelle,	Dec. 22, 1730.
Hull, Sarah,	to Jeremiah Dunn,	Mar. 11, 1733-4.
Hull, Elizabeth,	to Thomas Higgins,	July 9, 1690.
James, Benjamin,	to Mary Gilman,	May 20, 1692.
James, Benjamin,	to Sarah Shelton (of near Burlington),	Sept. 21, 1693.
Jones or James, Eliza- to Saml. Chandler, beth,		Jan. 24, 1721.
Johnson, Sarah,	to Benjn. Dunn,	Aug. 14, 1719.
Kimball, John,	to Elizabeth Blackford,	May 4, 1699.
Laing, Christian,	to James Manning,	Jan. 23, 1699-1700.
Langstaff, Priscilla,	to Joseph Sutton,	Dec. 23, 1718.
Langstaff, Esther,	to James Drake,	Apl. 12, 1737.
Lippinton, Daniel,	to Hannah Bonham,	Sept. 19, 1677.
Luis (?Lewis), Mary,	to Thomas Sutton, Jr.,	Jan. 6, 1734-5.
Manning, Mary (Jeffry to Samuel Hull, and Hep.),		Nov. 16, 1677.
Manning, Elizabeth,	to Thomas Fitz Ran- dolph,	Nov. 23, 1686.
Manning, John,	to Eliz. Dennis (of Wood.),	Apl. 4, 1693.
Manning, Benjamin,	to Anne Blackford,	Jan. 19, 1698-9.
Manning, James,	to Christian Laing,	Jan. 23, 1699-1700.
Manning, Moses (son of to Margaret (dau. of Joseph and Sarah), Benjn. and Margt.),		Mar. 5, 1719.
Manning, Margaret (d. to Jon. Fitz Randolph, Jas. and Christ.),		Dec. 3, 1724.
Manning, Benjamin,	to Mary Stillwell (of Wood.),	Sept. 9, 1727.
Manning, Nathaniel,	to Prudence Fitz Ran- dolph,	July 29, 1728.
Manning, Trustum,	to Johanna Drake,	July 3, 1729.
Manning, Nathaniel,	to Mary Harris,	Feb. 13, 1733.

38 PISCATAWAY, N. J., MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS

Manning, John,	to Mary More,	July 16, 1716.
Martin, Lydia (John and Easter),	to John Smalley,	Oct. 18, 1676.
Martin, John (John and Hester),	to Dorothy Smith,	June 26, 1677.
Martin, Joseph (John and Hester),	to Sarah Trotter (of Eliz.), (d. Wm. and Catharine),	Nov. 25, 1679.
Martin, Martha,	to Josiah Wooden,	Nov. 20, 1705.
Martin, Benjamin (John and Hes.),	to Margaret Rennals,	Oct. 24, 1680.
Martin, Benjamin,	to Margt. Ellstone,	Nov. 10, 1688.
Martin, Thomas,	to Rebecca Higgins,	Apl. 28, 1683.
Martin, Elizabeth (John and Dorothy),	to Hugh Dun,	Aug. 9, 1697.
Martin, John,	to Ann Brown,	Jan. 9, 1698-9.
Martin, James,	to Hannah Smith (of Wood),	Sept. 4, 1701.
Martin, Dorothy,	to Benjamin Dunham,	Sept. 21, 1704.
Martin, Patience,	to Daniel Sutton,	Oct. 31, 1704.
Martin, Joseph,	to Susanna Anger,	Sept. 1, 1707.
Martin, Richard,	to Mary Salard,	Mar. 3, 1713-14.
Martin, David,	to Elizabeth Doty,	Mar. 9, 1714.
Martin, Joshua,	to Sarah Sopars,	Apl. 6, 1715.
Martin, John,	to Mary Drake,	Feb. 16, 1716.
Martin, Jonathan (Jon. and Eliz.),	to Martha Dunn,	May 11, 1732.
Martin, Hannah,	to Banajah Dunham,	Feb. 5, 1745.
Molleson, John,	to Kezia Blackford,	Oct. 7, 1724.
More, or Mores, or Moore, Hannah (of Eliz.),	to Jabez Hendricks,	Dec. 20, 1677.
More, or Mores, or Moore, Elizabeth (of Wood.),	to Richard Smith,	Dec. 8, 1687.
More, or Mores, or Moore, Mary,	to John Manning,	July 16, 1716.
Mundy, Nicholas (of Nic. and Eliz.),	to Hepsibah, dau. of Hopewell and Mary Hull,	July 8, 1691.
Mundy, Nicholas,	to Eliz. Doughty (of Somerset),	June 4, 1695.
McDaniel, Daniel,	to Mary Sutton,	Dec. 23, 1689.
Newbould, Alice, dau. of Michael Newbould of West Jersey,	to Eliakim Higgins,	May 15, 1684.

Oliver, Elizabeth (ofto Zerah Higgins, Eliz.),		Dec. 25, 1680.
Oliver, Mary (Wm. and to George Drake, Mary of Eliz.),		Nov. 13, 1677.
Perigo, Ezekial,	to Elsey — (at Am- boy),	Dec. 18, 1694.
Pyat, Thomas,	to Mercy Hull,	Feb. 1, 1699-1700.
Piat, or Piatt, or Pyatt, Jacob,	to Mary Hull,	June 7, 1703.
Piat, or Piatt, or Pyatt, James,	to Ruth Drake,	Mar. 6, 1728.
Piat, or Piatt, or Pyatt, Joan,	to Jon. Dunham,	Aug. 5, 1714.
Pike, Capt. John (of Wood.),	to Eliz. Fitz Randolph, (probably Wid. of Edwd. and dau. of Thos. Blossom), H. D. V.	June 30, 1685.
Potter, Rebecca (of Eliz.),	to John Drake,	July 7, 1677.
Potter, Samuel,	to Mary ———,	Jan. 2, 1705-6.
Pound, Vinefruct,	to Robert Rorey,	Oct. 15, 1691.
Rennalls, Margaret (d. of Nicholas),	to Benjn. Martin,	Oct. 21, 1680.
Richardson, William,	to Eliz. Gilman,	Jan. 22, 1683.
Robinson, Hannah,	to John Gilman,	Mar. 11, 1684-5.
Rugnion, Rognion, or (Runyon?), son Vincent and Ann,	to Mary Hull (dau. of Hopewell and Mary),	Dec. 2, 1691.
Rugnion, Rognion, (Runyon?), John,	or to Elizabeth Dun,	Jan. 20, 1692-3.
Rugnion, Rognion, (Runyon?), Sarah,	or to Richard Sutton,	Jan. 25, 1702.
Rugnion, Rognion, (Runyon?), Peter,	or to Providence Black- ford,	Oct. 12, 1704.
Rugnion, Rognion, (Runyon?), Reune,	or to Rachel Drake,	May 17, 1732.
Rory, or Rorey, Robert,	to Vinefruct Pound,	Oct. 15, 1691.
Rory, or Rorey, Elinor,	to William Cook,	Mar. 17, 1692-3.
Salard?, Mary,	to Richard Martin,	Mar. 3, 1713-4.
Shaw, Janet,	to Timothy Chandler,	Nov. 17, 1717.
Slater, Edward,	to Eliz. Bonham,	Jan. 9, 1684-5.
Slater, Phebe,	to James Doty,	Sept. 16, 1712.
Sopars, Sarah,	to Joshua Martin,	Apl. 6, 1715.
Smalley, John, son of John and Hannah,	to Lydia Martin, (dau. of John and Esther),	Oct. 18, 1676.

40 PISCATAWAY, N. J., MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS

Smalley, Isaac,	to Esther Wood,	Feb. 20, 1683-4.
Smalley, Isaac,	to Mary White,	Mar. 18, 1702-3.
Smalley, Phebe,	to Ephraim Dunham,	Jan. 26, 1715-6.
Smalley, Benjamin,	to Mercy Gardiner (of West Chester),	June 7, 1725.
Smalley, Elisha (John and Lydia),	to Mary Dunham,	June 12, 1721.
Smalley, Martha,	to Caleb Balding,	Nov. 19, 1746.
Smith, Dorothy, dau. of Richd.,	to John Martin,	June 26, 1677.
Smith, Richard,	to Elizabeth Mores (of Wood.),	Dec. 8, 1687.
Smith, Thomas,	to Deborah Collier (of Wood.),	Dec. 8, 1687.
Smith, Hannah (of Wood.),	to James Martin,	Sept. 4, 1701.
Springer, Abigail,	to Samuel Doty,	Feb. 13, 1723.
Stelle, Susanna,	to Joseph Hull,	Dec. 22, 1730.
Stillwell, Mary (of Wood.),	to Benjn. Manning,	Sept. 9, 1727.
Sutton, William,	to Jane Barnes,	Jan. 3, 1683-4.
Sutton, Mary,	to Daniel McDaniel,	Dec. 23, 1689.
Sutton, Thomas,	to Mary Adams (of Wood.),	Apl., 1693.
Sutton, Judah,	to Emma Canter (?Car- ter),	May 6, 1693.
Sutton, Richard,	to Sarah Runyon,	Jan. 25, 1702.
Sutton, Daniel,	to Patience Martin,	Oct. 31, 1704.
Sutton, Joseph,	to Priscilla Langstaff,	Dec. 25, 1718.
Sutton, Amy,	to Hugh Dunn, Jr.,	June 19, 1721.
Sutton, Daniel,	to Lydia Collier (of Wood.),	Aug. 25, 1724.
Sutton, Thomas, Jr.,	to Mary Luis (?Lewis),	Jan. 6, 1724-5.
Trotter, Sarah (dau. of Wm. and Catharine, of Eliz.),	to Joseph Martin,	Nov. 25, 1679.
Veal (Vail), Mary,	to Edwd. Drake,	Sept. 27, 1736.
Wooden, Andrew,	to Eliz. Fitz Randolph (Edw. and Eliz.),	Aug. 22, 1676.
Wooden, Josiah,	to Martha Martin,	Nov. 20, 1705.
Wooden, Martha,	to Martin Dunham,	Dec. 29, 1736.
Wooden, Peter,	to Mary Dunham,	Jan. 12, 1736-7.
Wainwright, Mary,	to Nicholas Burges,	Aug., 1697.
Walker, Patience,	to Francis Drake,	Nov. 10, 1698.
Wood, Esther,	to Isaac Smalley,	Feb. 20, 1683-4.
Worth, Joseph,	to Sarah Giles,	Sept. 19, 1694.

DEATHS

Campbell, Richard,		Oct. 10, 1687.
Chandler, Martha,	of Timothy and Abigail,	Nov. 30, 1687.
Dunn, Hugh,		Nov. 16, 1694.
Dunham, Benajah,		Dec. 24, 1680.
Dunham, Eli,	of John and Mercy,	Dec. 24, 1680.
Dunham, Hezekiah,	of Benajah and Dorothy,	Feb. 11, 1739-40.
Drake, Francis, Senr.,		Sept. 24, 1687.
Drake, ———,	widow of Francis,	July 29, 1688.
Drake, Elizabeth,	of George and Mary,	Feb. 22, 1689.
Fitz Randolph, Temper- ance,	of John and Sarah,	Dec. 27, 1685.
Fitz Randolph, Francis,	of John and Sarah,	1687.
Fitz Randolph, Hannah,	of Nathaniel and Mary,	See Woodbridge Record.
Giles, Katharine,	wife of Matthew,	Oct. 26, 1694.
Gilman, Mary,	of John and Elizabeth,	Sept. 27, 1682.
Gilman, Joseph,	of John and Elizabeth,	Oct. 9, 1682.
Gilman, Mary,	of Charles and Mary,	Dec., 1691.
Gilman, Charles,	of Charles and Mary,	Jan. 19, 1691-2.
Greenland, Dr. Henry,		Dec. 9, 1694.
Hull, Ruth,	of Hopewell and Mary,	Oct. 1, 1682.
Hull, Ruth,	of Hopewell and Mary,	Mar. 10, 1682-3.
Hull, Fustram (?Trus- tram),	of Benjn. and Rachel,	Oct. 10, 1687.
Hull, Hopewell,		Apl. 3, 1693.
Hull, Martha,		Dec. 5, 1694.
Hendrick, Sarah,	of Jabez and Hannah,	Aug., 1683.
Hendrick, Daniel,	of Jabez and Hannah,	Sept. 19, 1683.
Hendrick, Jabsz,	of Jabez and Hannah,	Oct. 28, 1694.
Hendrick, Hannah,	wife of Jabez,	Nov. 28, 1694.
Higgins, Thomas,		Dec. 2, 1702.
Jones, Mary,	wife of Benjamin,	Apl. 28, 1693.
Langstaff, Henry,	of John and Martha,	Feb. 4, 1675-6.
Langstaff, John,	of John and Martha,	May 30, 1682.
Langstaff, Martha,	wife of John,	Nov. 13, 1694.
Lippington, Richard,	of Daniel and Hannah,	Apl. 24, 1678.
Lippington, Dorothy,	of Daniel and Hannah,	Jan. 5, 1682-3.
Lippington, Hannah,	of Daniel and Hannah,	Jan. 5, 1682-3.
Lippington, Hannah,	wife of Daniel,	Aug. 19, 1689.
Lippington, Daniel,		1694?
Lippington, Daniel,	of Daniel and Hannah,	Feb. 17, 1694-5.
Manning, Jeffry,		Jan. 26, 1692-3.
Manning, Benjamin,		1702.
Manning, Prudence,	wife of Nathaniel,	Dec. 1, 1732.

42 PISCATAWAY, N. J., MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS

Martin, James,	of John and Hester,	Mar. 21, 1676-7.
Martin, Easter,	of John and Dorothy,	Apr. 9, 1678.
Martin, Easter,	of John and Dorothy,	Nov. 8, 1682.
Martin, John,	of John and Dorothy,	July 16, 1721.
Martin, John, Senr.,		July 5, 1687.
Martin, Esther,	widow of John,	Dec. 12, 1687.
Martin, Benjamin,	of Benjamin and Mar- garet,	Oct. 24, 1682.
Martin, Margaret,	wife of Benjamin,	Jan. 12, 1687-8.
Martin, Joshua,	of Moses and Margt., age 59 yrs.,	Apr. 16, 1793.
Martin, Abigail,	of Joseph and Sarah,	Jan. 19, 1693-4.
Martin, Dorothy,	wife of John,	Mar. 28, 1698.
Martin, Rachel,	of Joshua and Mary,	Oct. 28, 1788.
Martin, Margaret,	of Joshua and Mary, 39 yrs.,	Mar. 20, 1805.
Mundy, Anne,	of Nicholas and Eliza- beth,	Mar. 17, 1676-7.
Mundy, Elizabeth,	wife of Nicolas,	Nov. 20, 1694.
Mundy, Rachel,	of Abraham and Joan,	Sept. 4, 1776.
Mundy, Asa,	of Abraham and Joan,	Aug. 20, 1776.
Mundy, Amos,	of Abraham and Joan,	Feb. 20, 1781.
Orchard, Isabel,		Dec. 27, 1687.
Pound, John,		Feb. 21, 1690-1.
Pound, William,		Dec. 4, 1694.
Runnals, Nicholas,		Sept. 15, 1688.
Runyon, Resia,	of Reune and Rachel,	May 16, 1750.
Runyon, Rachel,	of Reune and Anne,	Mar. 24, 1769.
Runyon, Imlay,	of Ephraim and Sarah,	Aug. 25, 1776.
Runyon, Rebecca,	of John and Violet,	July 18, 1789.
Runyon, Martin,	of Joshua and Mary,	June 7, 1800.
Runyon, John,	of Ephraim and Ruth,	Sept. 19, 1818.
Rorey, Robert,		Nov. 10, 1694.
Smalley, John,	of John and Lydia,	Oct. 3, 1682.
Smalley, Lydia,	of John and Lydia,	Oct. 7, 1682.
Smalley, Lydia,	of John and Lydia,	Feb. 6, 1699-1700.
Smalley, Anne,	widow of John,	Jan. 29, 1693-4.
Smalley, Hester,	wife of Isaac,	Apr. 29, 1701.
Smalley, John,	of Isaac and Hester,	June 1, 1701.
Smalley, Margaret,	of Isaac and Hester,	Oct. 14, 1701.
Smalley, Benjamin,	of Isaac and Hester,	Dec. 16, 1701.
Smalley, Isaac,	of Isaac and Hester,	Dec. 3, 1702.
Smalley, Ephraim,	of Elisha and Mary,	Oct. 12, 1727.
Sutton, Joseph,	of William and Damaris,	Dec. 19, 1682.
Sutton, Benjamin,	of William and Damaris,	Dec. 22, 1682.

PISCATAWAY, N. J., MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS 43

Sutton, Damaris,	wife of William,	Feb. 6, 1682 (?).
Slater, Mary,	wife of Edward,	July 24, 1683.
Slater, Elizabeth,	of Edward and Eliza- beth,	Sept. 17, 1687.
Slater, Philoreta,	of Edward and Eliza- beth,	Sept. 2, 1687.
Slater, Edward, Sen.,	of Edward and Eliza- beth,	Jan. 28, 1702.
Slater, Edward,	of Edward and Eliza- beth,	Jan. 28, 1702.
Smith, William,	(late of London, sud- denly),	Sept. 22, 1702.
Stelle, Charity,	of John and Rachel,	Aug. 30, 1741.
Stelle, Asher,	of Benjamin and Han- nah,	1825.
Terry, John,		Sept. 13, 1678.
Wooden, Elizabeth,	of Andrew and Eliza- beth,	July 10, 1683.
Wooden, Mercy,	of Andrew and Eliza- beth,	Oct. 14, 1683.
Worth, Richard,		Feb. 3, 1692.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Early Settlements and Settlers of Pompton, Pequannoc and Pompton Plains

BY REV. GARRET C. SCHENCK, FORMERLY PASTOR OF THE
CHURCH OF POMPTON PLAINS.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Rev. Garret Conover Schenck, D. D., by whom the following history of the "Early Settlements and Settlers of Pompton, Pequannoc, and Pompton Plains," was prepared, was born at Matawan, Monmouth county, New Jersey, Sept. 14, 1806. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1828 and at the New Brunswick Seminary in 1832. From January to July, 1833, he was a missionary preacher at Marshallville, (now Mellenville) Columbia County, New York; was then called to Wolpeck, where he labored as pastor until 1835; then to Clover Hill, N. J., serving two years as pastor. From this place he went to the Pompton Plains Reformed (Dutch) Church, filling the pulpit there with great acceptance for sixteen years (1837-'53). He then retired from the active ministry to a farm near Marlborough, Monmouth county, where he wrote much on historical and religious topics. He was a strong preacher and much more than an average scholar. Originally he followed his immediate forebears in spelling his surname "Schanck," but later in life changed it to "Schenck," when discovering this was the Netherland spelling and that of his earliest American ancestor. He was for over twenty years a valued trustee of Rutgers College. He died Sept. 17, 1888.

PREFACE

When the late Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt was in the vigour of his days, he contemplated preparing a history of the Reformed Church in America, and requested me to gather what information I could in regard to the history of the Church of Pompton Plains, as I was at that time pastor of the said church. This induced him to engage in collecting and writing down what facts he could gather from the old people then living and he thus learned many important facts which probably could never again be gathered. For the original purchase and division of lands, the main facts were learned from the old deeds in the possession of the late John Ryerson and now we believe in the possession of his grandson Dr. John Ryerson, of Boonton. Additional facts have also been gained from papers belonging to the present Mr. William Roome, the surveyor.

As nearly all the original settlers of the Pompton Valley were emigrants from the city of New Amsterdam and vicinity, much interesting information in regard to these families has been obtained from the old Collegiate Dutch records of New York. Much has also been gathered from the old Pompton Church records, and some from the records of the Ponds, Totowa, Acquackanonk and Hackinsack churches. In addition many important facts have been obtained from the records of wills in Trenton, Newark, Morristown, Paterson and New York.

Facts thus gathered were chiefly in unarranged notes until in 1881, the New Jersey Historical Society passed a formal resolution requesting a copy of the facts I had. Since then much time and labor has been spent in gathering additional facts to fill up deficiencies, until about all that can be obtained has been gained, arranged and written out, although there are in the account of the families many deficiencies.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Peter R. Warner, of New York, the compiler has the privilege of inserting a copy of his readable account of the Berry and Roome families, and also his account, in part, of the Ryerson, Slingerland and Van Houten families.

The compiler is also greatly indebted to Mr. C. Edgerton Ryerson of Toronto, for interesting facts in regard to the history of the Ryersons of Upper Canada. Also to Mrs. Christiana Roberts of Dexter for information of the Ryersons who settled in the state of Maine. Also from Miss Jennie Ryerson, of Pierceton, Indiana for information of the Ryerson family of Sussex Co. New Jersey, Orange Co. New York, and some of Ohio. Again to Mr. Ryerson of Newton for facts in regard to a branch of the family that settled at Myrtle Grove Sussex Co. He is also under obligation to many others and especially those who readily gave the privilege of copying family records.

GARRET C. SCHENCK, MARLBORO, N. J., 1886.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Time and the hand of man have worked their changes in this Valley lying in the North Eastern part of Morris County, and on the Western and Northern border of Passaic County. It may be of some interest to look back and form in mind some conception of the appearance of the Valley before touched by the hand of the white man. The mountains around still principally covered by forests have not essentially varied their aspect, but the Middle portion of the Valley presented somewhat peculiar features. Doubtless the low lands along the river were covered with large forest trees. What is called the Bog and Fly on the Western border remains much the same. Some parts of it are less covered with water and grown up with wild grapes and shrubbery and some parts, having been drained by ditches and made comparatively dry, have been changed to meadow land, or brought under cultivation. Some of the swamp on the Eastern border of the Plains has been cleared and made productive, but much of it remains in its natural state.

In the early deeds the central portion of the Plains was called barren and considered then of so little value for purposes of cultivation as to be thrown out in giving the quantity

of land. It was overgrown with a species of oak called scrub, which grew to but a few feet in height, while here and there was seen a solitary tree, affording to those who might climb to their branches, an almost unintercepted view, over the extent of the Plains. A few large trees, it is said, formerly stood where are now placed the outbuilding of the residence opposite the Plains Parsonage and a few again opposite the front of the dwelling house of the late Adrian Mandeville. Bordering the Bog and between it and the scrub oaks it is said there was formerly a kind of prairie land, destitute of trees and shrubbery and grown over with grass affording convenient pasturage for the early settlers. Subsequent to the first settlements on the Plains a growth of trees started up, which at this day, in the few remaining spots where they are left standing, have attained a large size.

In connection with this growth of trees an interesting anecdote has been preserved. Some years ago Mrs. Berry, the great, great grandmother of Cornelius Roome, then a very aged woman, was called on to give her testimony to the fact of those trees having grown within her memory. Mr. Henry Cook, an honest, excellent man, but somewhat singular in his ideas and manners, on hearing the testimony and doubting it exclaimed, "She lies," "She lies." The old gentleman, however, not satisfied, started off early the next morning with his axe on his shoulder, went to the lower end of the Plains, and cut down a tree, so that he might count the rings showing the years of its growth: finding the number of years came within the time, he exclaimed, in acknowledgment of his former error, "She's right," "She's right."

Respecting this valley if we may look back to its geological features, there is good reason to suppose it was once the bed of a lake which in process of time has become partially filled up by the small stones, gravel, clay, and sand washing down from the surrounding mountains: and it is a notable fact that, at the upper part of the valley about Pompton, the material is largely composed of cobble stone and as we pass down the material becomes smaller and smaller—until at the lower end of the Plains it is a fine sand or clay. Finally, by the barrier

or dam, at the narrow outlet at Mountain View wearing down or opening by some convulsion of nature, the water was drawn off, and the greater portion of the bed of the lake became a dry plain.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

But few traditions are left respecting the Indians formerly occupying this Valley. They were, it is said, numerous in the early days of the settlement, so that some of the people in consequence of their frequent intercourse with them learned their language and occasionally when they met, instead of using their own Hollandish, would converse with each other in the language of the Indians. An old negro who used to live in the Jones family at Pacquennac used to tell that when he was a young man he was accustomed to dance on a bare rock with the pretty young squaws. They belonged to the great and powerful tribe of the Minsi who had their council seat at Minisink on the Delaware: and the particular branch of the tribe residing here was doubtless what were called the Pomptons, so named from the river running through this valley, the Pompton, which is said to mean "crooked mouth." In respect to original names we notice in passing that Pequannac signifies "dark river" and Ramapo, "round pond." Tradition says they had a few acres of planting land on the East side of the river near the Schuyler Basin, and also that there was an Indian orchard at Pequannoc near the residence of Sheriff Alfred Ryerson, and also an Indian burial place a little south east of the former residence of the late George T. Ryerson. This Valley lies on one of their principal travelling routes from the sea shore to the back country as there was a path called the Minisink path running from the Navisink Highlands, through the village of Middletown, thence crossing the Raritan river a few miles above Amboy, thence across the country to the gap in the mountain near Springfield, thence to the Two bridges where the Passaic is fordable, thence running up on the East side of the Valley to Pompton, thence up the river in a North West direction across the country to Minisink or what is now

Port Jervis. It is highly probable there was a branch path from the vicinity of Bergen running up, through the Notch, crossing the Passaic at Little Falls, and uniting with the main Minisink path at the lower end of the Pompton Valley. As there is no other feasible route across the country for several miles on either side of this path, there is no doubt that Arent Schuyler pursued this route when sent to Minisink on some public business not long before steps were taken to purchase lands here, and passing thus along the Valley, was favorably impressed with the appearance of the country, and value of the lands here and was soon led to take measures for gaining possession of it.

PURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF LANDS.

The first land sold of which we have a notice was not exactly in the Pompton Valley, but adjoined it on the South side of the Hook mountain. The sale was made by Mengooticus, an Indian and sole proprietor, to Samuel Harrison and Daniel Dodd, both of Newark, and by deed, dated April 1, 1694, described as follows, "A certain tract of meadow and upland situated, lying and being upon the North West and by West side of the South branch of the Pesaiuck River above the Upper Falls, betwixt Pequanoek River and Yeneconock (i. e. the Rockaway) River, running upon the Westside of Pequanoek river as far as against where the fort formerly stood (ascertained to have been a little South of Mountain View and probably near the dwelling of the late Peter Van Dyne) on the East side of the said river, and from thence a North West line to the top of the Mountain adjacent, and so running South West on the top of the said mountain to the Yeneconock River and so running as the said Yeneconock River runneth to the South Branch of the said Pesaiuck River, bounded with Pequanoek River North and by East with the top of the Mountain North West, with Yeneconock River South and by West and with Pesaiuck River East." A part of this tract was included in the purchase from the Indians made by Schuyler the following year. A part of it called the Goffle was sold

subsequently March 5, 1702 to Maurice Maurison. A part of it probably came into the possession of the Dod family and may so still remain, and the rest was variously disposed of, some of it, in the Southern part, making fine farm lands, in the possession of the Van Dyke family and others. Soon after this first purchase from the Indians, a movement was made, July 18, 1694, towards purchasing lands at Pompton. George Hamisch and seven associates presented a petition to the authorities for a license to purchase from the Indians a tract of vacant land in the county of Orange (as thus at the time incorrectly supposed) 3 miles long and 6 miles wide on a River called Pequannock, near the falls of Pompton. This movement does not appear to have been successful.

In the following year however, in 1695, a successful effort was made for the purchase of lands. In that year Maj. Anthony Brockholst, Cap'n Arent Schuyler, Samuel Bayard, George Ryerson, John Meet, Samuel Berry, David Mandeville and Hendrick Mandeville, mutually agreed with one another to purchase of the Proprietors of East New Jersey, 5500 acres of land at Pequannoc in what was then the county of Essex, and on the East side of the Pequannoc River and what is now improperly called the Pompton River.

The Indians then claimed the whole valley, and in order to make good their title from the Proprietors, it was necessary first to purchase, and in behalf of the Proprietors, the Indians' right. This was effected on the 6th of June, 1695, by Arent Schuyler, in behalf of himself and of his associates, for a certain quantity of wampum, and of goods and merchandise to the value of 250 pounds. The Indians were unwilling to sell the limited quantity of 5500 acres, but would sell all the tract lying between the Passaic on the South, Pompton on the North, and between the hills on the East and on the West, and in the deed from them described as follows, "Beginning at the mouth of a small creek, in the Indian language called Sinkank, which said small creek is a branch that falls into Pequannoc Creek (meaning no doubt at that time the Passaic River, as the Singac brook, still retaining its name, falls into the Passaic River a short distance below the mouth of the Pequannock,

or Pompton, as it is now called) and lies opposite the great hill called by the Indians, Meelonagkas, extending from said mouth of Sinkank creek, Northward along the said small creek as far until it meets the Indian path that goes towards Pompton called the Minisink path and so along said path towards Pompton creek, (evidently what is now called the Ramapo river) and then running again Northwards along the East side of said creek taking in a stroke of land on said East side till it meets with the falls, in the Indian language called Awasigh, and from said Falls Westward comprehending all the lowland, then to the hill called by the Indians Hackaeckonk, and then Southward along the foot of the hills to the great hill called by the Indians Simpeck (probably the highest mountain on the Western border of the Plains, now called the Mine Mountain) and from said hill Simpeck Eastward to Pequannoc creek and then all along down said creek till it comes to the first station called the mouth of Sinkauck creek before mentioned; as may more fully appear by a map or card made by the description of the said natives annexed to the said deed." Such is the description of the large tract of land conveyed by the Red to the White man.

It may not be uninteresting to notice the names of these children of the forest, which have been recorded on the formal parchment, and be assured you will recognize in them no familiar sounds or with correctness easily to be expressed, as Tapan, Obaghap, Mannem, Onageponck, Wickwam, Roockham, Paakeck, Sickaak, Waweiagin, Neskiqlawitt, Poquanick, and Pompton, and Jaiapagh, sachem of Minisink, for themselves and as being empowered by Pagweem, the wife of Great Claes, and Keshogkamak. Some of them doubtless great names in their day and among their compeers, but whose deeds—of which these Plains may have been the scene in a former age—are unrecorded and unsung, and whose only memorial is the record of their names and titles on the almost forgotten document.

But we pass on to notice further the acquisition of lands in this Valley by White Men. The Indian titles having been honestly and satisfactorily extinguished Anthony Brockhost and Arent Schuyler in behalf of themselves and associates

obtained a patent from the Proprietors on the 11th of November, 1695, for 5500 acres on the East side of the Pequannock River. This 5500 acres on the East side of the River was then divided into 3 Patents. The first called the lower Pequannock Patent, extended from what was called the Deep Gully and run of water just above the lowlands called Pequannoc, said to be the small stream of water running near the residence of the late John D. Ryerson, and extending South to the Passaic River about 3 miles in length and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing 2750 acres. Of this Patent Brockhost and Schuyler sold the $\frac{1}{3}$ of their right to Nicholas Bayard and the tract was then divided equally between the two parties, i. e., Brockhost, Schuyler and Bayard forming one party, and Mect, Ryerson, Berry, and David and Hendrick Mandeville the other. It being decided by lot that the last named five should have the Southern part, and first named three the Northern part of this tract. It is evident from statements made in subsequent deeds, that David Mandeville soon disposed of his right in this patent to the other four. The division line between the two parts is described as commencing on the Pequannoc River 50 chains North of the Mouth of Meadow Run, and then running East across to the rear of the land. It is altogether probable that in the division of the land between the four, Jon. Ryerson obtained the land adjacent to this partition line and then on the 26th of March, 1698, he purchased, for 300 pounds, of Brockhost, Schuyler and Bayard, the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of their right in the upper part of the lower Pequannoc Patent, and on condition that this $\frac{1}{3}$ should be laid off to him North and adjacent to the partition line, and would thus throw together the land he obtained in the two parts.

The 2d called the Upper Pequannock Patent, extended from the Deep Gully run before spoken of to a line running East from the mouth of the Pompton, or what is now called the Ramapo River and contained 1260 acres. The $\frac{1}{3}$ of this Patent was also sold to Nicholas Bayard, and remained undivided for some 60 years or until 1755, when it was divided between Harry Brockhost, to whom the right had come from his father Anthony, Philip Schuyler, to whom the $\frac{1}{3}$ part had

been willed by his father Arent, and the 4 sons of Samuel Bayard, who was the eldest son and heir at law of Nicholas Bayard.

This 1260 acre tract, which was nearly all rough, stony, and wooded land, had, on the 24th of January, 1695, as it will be seen, previous to any purchase made by Schuyler, been assigned by the Board of Proprietors to George Willock and Margaret, his wife, in right of Ann, wife of Robert Wharton, as part of a proprietary right given her father, Thomas Rudyard, one of the Proprietors of East Jersey, and then by Willock sold to Brockhost and Schuyler.

The 3d and what was called the Pompton Patent extended from the mouth of the Pompton or Ramapo River up the Pequannoc River to the foot of the hills about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and running back from the River East nearly the same distance, containing 1250 acres. Of this Patent Brockhost and Schuyler also sold $\frac{1}{3}$ of their right to Nicholas Bayard, and it was then divided between the two parties in the same way as the lower Pequannock Patent. In this case the Southern patent falling to the three, and the Northern part to the five. The division line between these two parts was on or near the road, as it now runs down from the Slingerland Bridge to the Iron Works.

The party of five concerned in the 1st and 3d Patents, having their allotments of land according to the amount of money contributed by them to the general amount of the purchase money, obtained thus 2,000 acres from the Proprietors of East Jersey, for which was paid 200 pounds.

After this general division there is no doubt the respective parties divided the land in an equitable manner between them personally, for farms, some of which, it is evident, have remained in these families through successive generations down to the present, as we shall see from subsequent statements.

Patents for other lands and evidently in the same vicinity were also obtained about the same time, as one for 600 acres by the mouth of Mochra brook was granted in 1697 to Maryye Camble and then to Peter Bayard and he, in 1706, November 11, sold to George Ryerson of Pompton, Ryer Ryerson, then of

the city of New York and Francis Ryerson also of New York. This was probably the land between Pompton and the Ponds, on which Ryer subsequently settled.

March 17, 1700, a tract of land containing 600 acres lying about 4 miles East of Brockhost and Schuyler lands by a pond called by the Indians Michahagsape, and another tract containing 650 acres lying North East of Brockhost and Schuyler lands by a hill called Alaquaquacken, and then, May 8, 1701, another tract containing 1100 acres adjoining the latter above named tract was granted by the Proprietors to Michael Hawder one of their number, and Michael Hawder July 17, 1706, leased the above tracts forever to John Johnson and George Willocks, also of the Board of Proprietors.

With respect to the lands on the West side of the Pequannoc River, or on Pompton Plains, it will be remembered that they were included in the original purchase from the natives made by Schuyler in behalf of the Proprietors.

It appears further that William Biddle and George Hutchinson, both of the county of Burlington, and Robert Wharton obtained in some way we are not informed a claim on these lands, and which, bought by Brockhost and his associates, Dec. 2, 1696, are said to have been purchased of William Biddle, George Hutchinson, Ann Wharton, wife and attorney of Robert Wharton, and the Proprietor of East New Jersey, for 150 pounds.

These lands are described as follows, "Beginning where Pompton (i. e., the Ramapo) River runs to Poquannock River from thence running Westerly up the stream of the said Poquannoc River on a straight line fifty chains to the great turn of the said Poquannoc River (i. e., by the residence of Mr. John Debow) thence West six chains, thence South to Passaic River to the said Poquannoc and where it began. Also all that bog or fly on the West side of the above mentioned tract between the same and the foot of the hills. Also all that slip of land from the said great turn of the Poquannoc River in length to where the said river comes out of the hills and fifteen chains back to the hills in breadth containing in all fifteen hundred acres be it more or less." Such appear to have

been the original purchases of all the lands on the Plains from the Mountains at Pompton on the North to the Passaic on the South, and from the Poquannoc River on the East to the foot of the hills on the West. These lands on the West side of the Poquannoc River do not appear to have been generally divided up between the possessors, or to have been settled for a number of years after the settlements made on the East side of the River. But on the 7th of Dec., 1701, as far as we can understand the transaction, Maj. Anthony Brockhost, Cap'n Arent Schuyler and Samuel Bayard, Merchant, gave by deed of release to George Ryerson of the city of New York, Planter, John Meed of the same city, weaver, Samuel Berry of Kings Co., Farmer, and David Mandeville and Hendrick Mandeville both of the County of New York, Planters, the right to purchase of the Proprietors, particularly for themselves as individuals, a portion of these lands, excepting the 5500 acres on the East side of the River and the 1500 acres on the West side of the River, as they might see fit in proportion to the amount of the money they had paid in the original purchase. The land lying between the North and South line and the Bog and Fly, seems, in an indefinite way, to have been included in the original deeds, but was held by a conflicting claim. As the West Jersey Society conveyed this strip, comprising some 1069 acres, on the 1st of Aug., 1710, to John Johnson, and he three days after on the 4th of Aug., 1710, conveyed it to George Ryerson, John Meed, Hendrick Mandeville and Paulus Van Derbeek. This tract was divided between the four, some however lost their part on account of conflicting claims. John Meed sold his right to Hendrick Mandeville, and George Ryerson the $\frac{1}{2}$ of his 4th part to Derick Dey. Through these divisions and purchases no doubt the Meed family in part, and the Mandeville family to a large extent, obtained these lands on the West side of the North and South line, much of which have descended from father to son, down to present remembrance. This North and South line running from Mr. John Debow's down to the Passaic River, it appears, was not at first satisfactorily run, and gave rise in subsequent years to much contention about the line, until the laying out

of the Newark and Pompton turnpike, which settled the matter.

In April 15, 1710, Arent Schuyler sold with some limitations and exceptions, his $\frac{1}{3}$ part of all the tract on the West side of the River to Simon Van Ness of Horseneck (or Fairfield) Isaac De La Mater and John Cornelius of Haerlem and by a deed dated May 7, 1717, confirmed this sale to Simon Van Ness and John De La Mater of Horseneck for 200 pounds. After this in the same year Oct. 28, 1710, the several parcels of lowland were divided into 3 equal parts, one part coming to Simon Van Ness and his associate, one part to Samuel Bayard, the son and heir of Nicholas Bayard, and the other third to Anthony Brockhost, the upper part falling to Brockhost, and he May 30, 1712, sold for 400 pounds to Paulus Van DerBeck what remained unsold and undivided excepting however some of the upper part, and some of the Bog and Fly.

Thus Paulus Van Derbeck for himself and his step children, the Berrys, came into possession of the Upper part of the Plains between the North and South line and the River. The middle part of this tract into the possession of the Van Ness family, and the lower part came to Samuel Bayard the son and heir of Nicholas Bayard.

Then Samuel Bayard and Margaret his wife on October 9, 1714, sold for 400 pounds to Matthias De Mott, blacksmith, and Bastian Van Gieson, of Essex Co., the moiety of an undivided $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the land between the Hills and the Poquanoc River up to Pompton, excepting the Goffle and the Bog and Fly.

In 1713, Paulus Van Derbeck, Simon Van Ness and Sarah Van DerCook, widow of Nicholas Van DerCook had lands laid out to them on the West side of Pequannoc River, near to Pompton, but not divided between them until in the year 1719. A branch of the Van Ness family and also of the Meed family no doubt afterwards settled on the tract.

Oct. 2, 1714, a tract of 575 acres was taken up by Geo. Ryerson, Michael Van Der Cook, Paulus Van Der Beck and Simon Van Ness. This lay adjoining their former tracts and in the North West part of the Plains. The line running along

the road towards Mr. Paul B. DeBow's, thence South along the road towards Mr. Cornelius Roome's to the causeway, and so on over the hill by Mr. David Van Ness', and thence North along the foot of the Mountains to Mr. John Ackerman's place and to Mr. Tomas Slingerlands and back to the beginning.

A tract comprising 1950 acres on the West side of the Bog and Fly and lapping on it was Aug. 12, 1719, laid off to John Reading, Joseph Kirkbride and Thomas Lambert. Then again a part lying between the Pequannock River and the Mountain was in June, 1757, rented by Garret Debow. About the titles to the Bog and Fly there was much litigation until 1808, when it was divided by Peter Ward and John Outwater, commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature to carry into effect the will of Henry Brockholst.

May 1, 1730, Hendrick Bertolf of Hackensack, purchased of the Proprietors or some four of them 404 acres at Pompton. After him came in Peter Post.

Probably soon after this date a tract of 600 acres just above Pompton was returned to Joseph Kirkbride, and then May 20, 1741, Anthony Beams, Abraham Lyons and Conrad Lynes, having previously bought of the Indians, purchased of Richard Ashfield, of New York, 682 acres of land lying at Wynachte, and then July 26, 1743, they gave a deed, of release, for the upper part of this tract. These purchases covered about all the Wynachte Valley, unless we may except a tract of land lying near to Coonrad Lynes house, purchased of the Indians, by George N. Ryerson, April 8, 1748. This was in all probability the tract called "the Cold Plains," where he and his descendants settled and lived.

In 1739 the Ogdens took up land at Ringwood and in 1742 they commenced the manufacture of Iron.

In 1764 The London Company obtained patents for 5000 acres severally at Ringwood, Long Pond and Charlottenberg, in all 15,000 acres, and these large tracts containing mines of iron, and wood for turning into charcoal, they commenced the manufacture of iron. It is said that at one time they had in operation 24 forge fires, and furnaces at Ringwood, Long

Pond, (now known as Greenwood Lake) and Charlottenberg.

Their first agent or superintendent was Hasenclaver, a German, and he employed German workmen. The next was an Englishman, (name not ascertained) and either he, or his successor Nash, introduced English workmen.

The last agent for the London Company was Robert Erskine, a son of the celebrated Rev. Ralph Erskine of Scotland. He was a member of the Royal Society and came over to this country about 1771, and continued until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, in 1775. He espoused the American patriotic cause, but what part he took actively in the struggle, we are unable to state. He died at Ringwood and was buried there.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE POMPTON VALLEY.

It is evident that soon after the purchase and division of lands between the purchasers made along the Pequannoc River, about the year 1697, Major Anthony Brockholst and Cap'n Arent Schuyler, both of whom had before resided in the city of New York, settled at Pompton on the East side of the River, as in a deed, dated March 26, 1698, they are said to be residents of the county of Essex, in which Pompton was then included. The particular spots occupied by their dwellings were just below the Iron Works, near each other, and as far as can now be ascertained, Brockholst where the late Major William Colfax resided and Schuyler where the late Dr. William Colfax resided. Col. Nicholas Bayard and his son Samuel were merchants in the city of New York and, although holding a large proportion in the ownership of lands in this Valley, and some of their family still retaining it down to the year 1755, it appears none of them ever resided here.

Schuyler, it appears, was a man of enterprise and tact and no doubt the Valley was first exposed and brought into notice by him and he was the individual by whom the bargain for the lands was first made with the Indians. Brockholst was a man of enterprise and influence and ready to engage in the enterprise. Bayard was the man possessed of means, and could sus-

tain the others in their active operations. Schuyler and Brockholst were the first pioneers in opening up and settling the Valley—Berry and Mead, and Ryerson and Mandeville their coadjutors, by bringing the country into practical use for farms.

Acquackanonk was settled about the year 1680 and Fairfield (or Horseneck, as it was first called) about the same time that the settlements began at Poquannoc, as on May 1, 1701, Hans Spyer, Simon Van Ness and seven others purchased of the Indians a large tract of land lying between the Mountains and Passaic River, evidently what now includes Fairfield.

We may justly suppose the Settlements advanced up the country along the Indian path before spoken of, and would consequently lead to the best crossing places on the River and most convenient way of travel in a country as yet unprovided with roads and bridges.

If we may judge from statements made in the old deeds the settlements at Poquannoc were made in the early part of December, 1701, as in one deed dated December 7, 1701, four of the parties of the 2d part are said to be residents of the county of New York and one of Kings county, while in another deed dated December 17, 1701, George Ryerson, Samuel Berry and Hendrick Mandeville of the same 2d part are said to be residents of the county of Essex and the other two still residents of New York. In 1704 a lease for five years of the Trinity Church farm in New York was drawn up for Joris Ryerson, and the credible tradition in the family is that the family did not remove until 1710. In 1706 he is spoken of as a resident of New Jersey. The presumption is that for part of his time he was in New York attending to the farm there and part of the time at Poquannoc attending to his land here, cleaning it up, cultivating some, and putting up buildings, until 1710, when he permanently located here. The dwelling he first put up was located on the West side of the road about 40 yards N. W. of the residence of his descendant Sheriff Alfred Ryerson. Samuel Berry, whose wife was a sister to Joris Ryerson, it is said, made his residence on the hill called Steenbergh, just North of the present Mountain View. He

died about a year after his settlement here i. e., in 1702, and the following year Paulus Van Derbeck married his widow and the family no doubt remained here for several years, until they removed to the other side of the river and settled on Pompton Plains, the second family to settle on the West side of the River and the first on the Plains as we shall more particularly notice hereafter.

Hendrick Mandeville located his dwelling on the East side of the road, opposite the Brick Yard at Poquannoc, at what is known as the Westervelt House, and, from the antique appearance of this building of stone, it is not unlikely the one erected and occupied by Mandeville, or by his successor, Jacobus. Hendrick Mandeville died about 1712, and about 1715, Brandt Jacobus married the widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Janse Berry, a sister we presume of Samuel Berry, who had settled a few hundred yards from there, just over on the South side of the Steen Bergh, and Brand Jacobus, it appears, resided here until the children were grown up, when he removed to and settled at Tewaughan with his two sons James and Abraham.

Besides this family there was another, James Jacobus, no doubt a brother of Brandt, familiarly known as Little Cobus, who married Tytie, daughter of Simon Van Ness, and lived at the Peter T. Doremus place, the present Brickyard.

John Pictone Meat or Mead whose wife was a sister to Hendrick Mandeville settled in the same vicinity. It is said his first residence was in a dirt cabin on the West side of the road in the orchard just South of the Ryerson burial ground, where the excavation for it may still be seen at the present day. He did not survive many years after his settlement here, as in 1714 he is referred to as being deceased. It seems after his death the place of his settlement came into the possession of Little Cobus Jacobus and continued as the home of his descendants down to recent years.

John Mead had four sons. Pieter, settled where, we are not informed, but somewhere in Poquannoc; Johannis at Pompton, at the John Beem place; Jacob on the South side of

the Steenbergh, South East of Mountain View and Giles at the Two bridges.

Among the early settlers at Poquannoc was Nicholas Jones, son of a sister of Mrs. Anthony Brockholst by whom he had been brought up. When married he settled on the farm at Poquannoc of the present Abraham Ryerson, adjoining the residence of the late Judge George A. Ryerson.

The next settlement in the order of time as far as can now be ascertained was made between Pompton and the Ponds, by Ryer Ryerson, a brother of Joris of Poquannoc. He came from New York of which place he is said to be a resident in 1706, and in 1707 he is said to be a resident of Hackensack which we believe at the time included the place of his settlement and for several years his associations and church relations were with Hackensack.

It was several years after some settlements were made on the East side of the Poquannoc River, as has been related, before any were made on the West side of the River. This was no doubt owing partly to the fact that the Plains being nearly covered with a growth of scrub oak indicated a loss of productive soil, and principally to the fact that the Indians being yet numerous about the Valley, the inhabitants were cautious about extending their settlements and remained as much as possible near to each other for association and self protection.

The first to settle on the west side of the River, tradition states, was Peter Young, who came from Germany and worked a while as a hired man for the 1st Hendrick Mandeville. When married, but to whom we are not informed, he located on what is known as the "DeMott Old Fields," a strip of somewhat elevated ground lying between the River and the South West Swamp, and just below the Turnpike Bridge. The particular date we cannot state, but presume about the year 1710. He afterwards removed to Tewaghon and settled at the Hasel Jacobus place, becoming one of the first settlers there.

Between 1712 and 1714, Paulus Van Derbeck removed from Poquannoc, near Mountain View and settled permanently on Pompton Plains, at that period said to be in the township of Hanover and county of Hunterdon, and on lands which

he had previously purchased and on that part extending from the road down to the river now belonging to Mr. Martin John Ryerson. The particular spot on which he located was not far from the River, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile South East of the present Parsonage house. It was also near where no doubt, in the times of first settlements being made there, was a fording place across the River, and this may account for his choosing that spot for his residence, and also for the location of the first church building near here on the East bank of the River, and also, according to tradition, for the location of a fort here.

Van Derbeck no doubt like the other first settlers put up first as a temporary dwelling for his large family, a log house, as in 1725, he is said to have erected buildings on his land here. His house was a large mansion and was standing until about 1845.

Michael DeMott of Bergen having, as before stated, purchased a large interest in the lands on Pompton Plains, in 1714, according to the best information we have, not many years after removed up here and settled where Mr. Henry B. DeMott now resides. He was a blacksmith by trade and it is said used the south end of his dwelling house as a shop.

The next and principal additions to the settlements were made by the children of the first settlers having grown up, married and settling in life. Thus, of the children of Samuel Berry, Martin having married in 1720, Maria Roome, procured land of his step father Paul Van Derbeck and had his residence near him and, we believe, where the late Esq. Henry Berry resided. Samuel, having married about 1728, Jacomyntie Van Dyne, settled at the place of the late Samuel Berry, and Paulus, having married about 1727, Annetje Sindan, probably settled in the same vicinity, and their sister Anetje, having married in 1725, Pieter Pieterse Roome, of New York, the Roome family became residents of Pompton Plains and settled where the late Rev. Samuel Bogert resided.

In respect to the Brockholst family, Anthony had but one son Henry, who married Maria (Verpeasick, it is presumed), but he died without issue and thus the name here became extinct.

In respect to the Schuyler family, Arent in 1710, purchased a tract of land at New Barbadoes, and about that time removed there, leaving his son Philip on the lands he possessed here, and from him the Schuyler family in this vicinity is descended.

Of the sons of Joris Ryerson, Johannis the eldest married Maritje Spier, and settled at the Goffle near Paterson. Martin removed to Somerset county. Joris, or George, married Mary DuBois and settled where the present Sheriff Alfred Ryerson resides and Lucas married his cousin Elisabeth Ryerson and settled where are now the Powder Works.

Paulus Van Derbeck had no sons, but four daughters. Catalyna, the eldest, married Johannis Van Geldon and resided in New York. Maria married Garret Debow and settled in Pompton Plains, and no doubt on some of her father's lands. Sarah died young, and Elisabeth married David Van Gelder, and resided in New York, but one of them, Johannis removed from the city, and settled on the place where the late Maj. Ewout Van Gelder resided, and where his grandson, Ewout Van Sann now resides.

Of the children of Hendrick Mandeville who had been left orphans by the death of their father, and brought up at Poquannoc by a stepfather, and one of them by an uncle in New York, Johannis the eldest by the 2d marriage, when grown up married, in 1726, Elizabeth Bruin or Brown, of Second River, and settled at the lower end of the Plains where the late James J. Mandeville resided. As far as we can now make it out, about this branch of the family, this Johannis did not live long and left an only son Johannis who occupied his father's places and whose children settled at Toms Point lying between the Hook Mountain and the Passaic River. Hendrick the 2d son brought up in New York, married about 1726, Elisabeth Vreeland, and settled first at the lower end of the Plains, at what is known as the DeHart place, and then about 1741 removed to and settled on the place now owned and occupied by George Roome Giles, the other son, married about 1730, Leah Bruin or Brown, of Second River. He first built for himself a log house on the bank along the swamp, about

200 yards south west of the residence of Mr. Abraham Mandeville. This log dwelling, about 1741, while all the family were out by some means took fire and was consumed, and in connection with this burning, an interesting and remarkable fact is preserved. Anthony, the father of the late Giles A. and Anthony Mandeville was then an infant, and in the absence of the family left lying in the cradle: before the flames reached the child, their dog, as if for the time endowed with human intelligence drug the child from the house and thus preserved its life. Giles then erected for himself a stone dwelling, where Mr. Abraham Mandeville now resides, which stood until a few years since, when it gave place to a neat and commodious frame dwelling.

Garret Debow, the ancestor of that family at Pompton and Pompton Plains came from New York, married as we have before stated, in 1727, a daughter of Paulus Van Derbeck, and then settled on the Plains, on lands of the father-in-law, by the Great Bend in the Poquannoc River, where John Debow now resides.

Nicholas Slingerland came, it is believed, from up the North River, married a daughter of Peter Roome, and, about 1745, settled on the Plains near where Mr. Anthony Mandeville now resides.

Simon Van Ness the ancestor of the Van Ness family in this vicinity, resided first at Schenectady and was there when, in February, 1689 or '90, that place was burned and several of the inhabitants massacred by the French and Indians, and it is related that on that dreadful night his daughter Annetje was born. He subsequently resided for a few years in the city of New York, and in 1701 having obtained an interest in lands on the south side of Passaic River, he not long after removed to Horseneck or Fairfield. His residence is said to have been a few hundred yards south east of the Dye Hotel, and where there are, or were, some old pear trees standing. He had four sons, Hendrick, who married in 1726, Catharine Jacobus and settled on Pompton Plains, having his residence on the Van Ness place, near the church. Simon settled at Pompton, where his son Simon had a mill. When he married we are not able

to state. Isaac remained at Fairfield and married, it is supposed, Catharine Seabury, and Evert settled at Little Falls.

In respect to the Baum or Beam family, the tradition is that the ancestor Yost, or Anthony, came from Germany and settled at Wynoke, some have said as early as 1660, but judging from the times of the birth of his children, we suppose about 1720. However, the credible tradition is that he settled among the Indians, and that he lived here for many years among them, when there were no white people within many miles of them. The particular place where he made his residence in the then wilderness was north of Cap'n Beam's place. He first put up a bark hut beyond the brook, near the mountain, called Bastchugs Valletje (or Bark house brook), and at what was called the wild plantation, where the Indians had a settlement. He afterwards built him a log house west of the Deep brook where there stands, or did stand, two old apple trees, and subsequently built a stone house, which is said to be the west end of the house owned by Cap'n Beam. He had three sons, Yost, who married Catharine Sloat, and settled on the Joseph T. Beam's place; Coonrad who married Grietje Mead and settled between the two brooks, and Abraham who married Sarah Mead, and remained on the homestead.

About 1730, Hendrick Bertolf came from Hackinsack and settled at Pompton and soon after him came in Peter Post.

The settlements at Jacksonville and Tewaughow were probably begun as early as 1735, when it is thought Brandt Jacobus removed from Poquannoc and settled at the late Daniel N. Jacobus place. He had two sons, James, who married Marytje Kip, and Abraham, who married Eva Kip, and both, and many of their descendants, have remained at Tewaughow. The Pieter Young who removed here from the DeMott's old fields, had but one son Pieter, who married Marytje Slod and remained no doubt on the Hassel Jacobus place. Of Peter Young's daughters Arotje married Cornelius Doremus and settled at Doremustown, Elisabeth married Geline Doremus, Sussanna married Hermanus Coaster, who settled at Jacksonville. Hartman Vreeland also, about the same

time, became a settler at Jacksonville, and the Van Dykes at Tewaughow.

A Van Houten was among the early settlers at Pompton, probably as early as 1730, and located near the south barn on the Peter M. Ryerson place.

Abraham and Coonrad Lynes, having purchased lands at Wynoke as early as about 1735, no doubt settled there near the bridge across the River.

The first of the Tice family in the Pompton Valley was Philip, who settled between Wynoke and Boardville, at the Esq. John Board place, and had sons, Hendrick, Richard, Peter, John and Christaan.

The statement we have from Mr. Joseph Board about the early history of his family in this country is that his grand father, Cornelius Board, came from Wales, after the discovery of the copper mine at Belleville, as agent for a company engaged in seeking for copper at Bloomfield, and when the company gave up he continued on his own account to search but in vain. He then went to Little Falls and put up a grist mill. After that, hearing from the Indians that there was iron ore in the Pompton Mountains, he and a companion, led through the wilderness by the Indians, went to the head of the Ringwood River at the Sterling Pond, erected a small furnace and engaged in the manufacture of iron, doubtless this was the first iron furnace in the region. They afterwards sold out to the Ogdens, and Cornelius Board, about 1748, purchased a tract of land at Ringwood and settled there, where Joseph Board lived. His son Joseph was born in 1738 and died in 1832, at the advanced age of 94 years.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The first road was no doubt on the east side of the River and followed the Indian path from Singac up to the Falls at Pompton, which afforded a crossing place. There must have been a branch leading off from this and crossing the River by the DeMott old place and then running up on the Plains. And again another road branching off from the line of the Indian path, and running down by the church on the bank of

the River and then crossing over to the Vanderbeck place. At an early day there was another road crossing from the Iron Works to the Astor House by what is known as the Slingerland Bridge, as old Mrs. Sanford stated that that was, as far as she knew, the first bridge built across the River. As early as 1714 there was a road across the upper part of the Bog and Fly, as a causeway near the present residence of Mr. Daniel Van Ness is referred to at that date. According to the recollections of the oldest residents the main road through the Plains ran from the residence of Mr. John Debow, south first for a distance straight, then turned to the right, so as to go west of the parsonage house, then winding through the scrub oaks, it ran south easterly to the little church that stood back of the Wm. Provost Blacksmith Shop, and then ran to where the present church stands. This road in the main followed the north and south line, but for some twelve or fifteen years gave rise to much contention about the lines of the land owners along it, until the laying out of the Pompton and Newark Turnpike finally settled the matter. The road above Mr. John Debow's no doubt followed along the edge of the bank as it now runs, and at the lower end of the Plains followed along the edge of the swamp, as it now runs. The first Bridge across the River between Pacquanac and the Plains was erected near the old DeMott place, where, as we have before stated, there was a fording place. At what time this bridge was put up we are unable to state, but doubtless as soon as the numbers of the residents and their circumstances enabled them to do so. Subsequently the public road was altered and a bridge built a few yards above where the present Turnpike bridge stands. On the laying out of the Turnpike we presume one was erected by the company and when the upper part of the Turnpike was given up to the public the bridge like the one at Singac fell into the hands of the public and has since within the knowledge of the living been renewed some two or three times.

GRIST MILLS.

The first mill put up in the Pompton Valley, tradition says, was erected at Jackson's corner by one Ford. Of the

date of its erection we are not informed, but it was when the country was yet a comparative wilderness and Indians about. There was also another put up at Pompton at an early day, by Simon Van Ness, located just below the Curtis Mead place. At first they only ground the grain and it was taken to Paul Van Derbeck's to have it bolted, as that was a part of his business.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first school house of which we have been informed stood on the corner by Garret De Mott's place, and the school kept there was taught by a man named Foster. The next school house was located near the residence of the late Gen'l C. W. Mandeville. Then, if we remember correctly, one was located on the north east corner of the present church lot and subsequently one was erected by a company where the present school building stands, we suppose about 1825.

CHURCHES

It will be seen from what has been before stated that nearly all the first settlers in the Pompton valley came from the city of New York, and the larger part of them were members of the Reformed Church there. Thus Susanna Schrick wife of Anthony Brockhost and Grietje Mandeville wife of Peter Mead were members in 1686, and the following year Peter Mead was received by witness from the church of Bushwick. Aarent Schuyler and his wife, Johanna Teller, were received in 1694 by witness from the church of Albany. Royce Ryerson was received on confession, in 1698, and Jan Mead was received in 1700 by witness from the church of Hackin-sack, and the record of the baptisms of children of other parents showed their regard for church relations.

The Fore Parents of others were also church members, as Jillis Mandeville and wife Elsje Hendricks, Peter Williams Roome and wife Hesther Van Gelder, Johannis Van Gelder and wife, Janneken Montenack, and David Provost and wife

Tryntje Lawson, in 1686. And Martin Ryerson the forefather of this family in this vicinity was a member of the church in Brooklyn, as early as 1663, and previous to this, of the church of Flatbush.

Some of the subsequent settlers came from the vicinity of Hackensack, Aquackanoc and Bergen: at all which places Dutch churches were organized at an early day: and those who removed here came thus from places where they were connected or associated with the church of Hollandish origin, and brought their preferences with them. Hence the first organization of a church in this region of country, and the subsequent ones for one hundred and thirty or forty years, or until recent times, have all been of the Reformed Dutch persuasion.

A few families must have settled early in 1700 in the vicinity of the Ponds; as the earliest notice we have of preaching in this region of country was at the Ponds about 1710, and no doubt by the Rev. Mr. Bartolf of Hackinsack. He was the first minister in the Reformed Church to be settled, as a pastor, in the State of New Jersey, and in his day acted the faithful part of a missionary pastor for all the surrounding country, and thus preached occasionally to the people at the Ponds and Pompton. It is also highly probable they were occasionally visited by the ministers from New York and vicinity, down to 1725, as they were personally acquainted and had been under their pastoral care.

The first building of which we have received any information, as used for divine worship in this region of country, was a log church situated at the Ponds, and just south of the present burial ground. When it was first erected and how long used for sacred purposes we are unable to state; however before it was taken down, its use as a place of worship was given up, and it was sometimes used as a shelter for cattle. This was the first erection, used as a church, above Acquackannoc and Hackensack or before there was any church building at either Totowa, Pompton or Paramus. It was, in all probability, here that Dominie Henricus Coens preached and that in his time it was known as the Church Te Noorde.

The Rev. Mr. Coens was called to preach at Acquacke-

nock, Second River, (now Belleville), and to Te Noorde in 1725, and continued his ministerial services among these people until his death in 1735. It is evident the people about the Pompton Valley were connected with his charge as there is a record on the Pompton Plains old church record about managing the preaching service as it was in his time. Moreover several persons residing here were, in 1726 and 1727, received as members of his church at Acquackanonk.

The presumption is that those families residing in the vicinity of Pompton attended service at the Ponds when held there, and those residing at Pequannoc and the lower part of the Plains, at Acquackanonk as some of them were not only members there, but one of them Joris Ryerson, a resident of Poquannoc, was in 1716, a deacon in that church and even a resident of the Plains, Paulus Van Derbeck, was a deacon there in 1732.

The distances then traversed in order to meet for divine service were far greater than now, and over far less convenient ways and by often but primitive modes of conveyance. Persons might then have been seen in simple attire wending their way to the house of God for considerable distances on foot, or females as well as men mounted on horses, or if by a more suitable conveyance than these it was sometimes in carts with a sheaf of straw laid across the body for a seat. But these were days of privation and often of suffering, and if in an humble enclosure and in homely array, they still came together and appeared before God for worship, the same God we worship, they worshipped with the same belief, and in similar mode and we may hope that many of them are now in the temple of God on high, clothed in spotless robes and praising God and the Lamb forever.

Whether there was a regular organization at what was called the Te Noorda Church we cannot now determine. From its being spoken of as a particular church, it seems likely there was, but no known record of it remains. After a house of worship was built at Pompton, and a church organization formed there, it would seem the people in the vicinity of the Ponds attended service here until having put up a permanent

church building they, in 1748, called the Rev. Benjamin Van Derlinde to be their pastor in connection with the church of Paramus.

REV. JOHANNIS VAN DRIESSEN.

After the death of the Rev. Mr. Coens, the people of Acquackanonk and Pompton were not long destitute of a minister for on the 10th of September in the same year, 1735, they called the Rev. Johannes Van Driessen from the church of Kinderhook: and when settled here he records himself as Ordinary Preacher at Acquackanonk, and Extraordinary at Pompton. Mr. Van Driessen was born in 1697, and was educated in part in Belgium, came to this country and studied for a few years with his brother Peter, at Albany, and then, in 1727, in an irregular way was licensed to preach the gospel by Congregationalists at New Haven. He probably preached here about 1 sabbath in 4, and is said to have been an excellent preacher. Soon after his settlement here the church was regularly organized by ordaining Paulus Van Derbeck and Pieter Post as elders, and Johannes Hennion and Martin Berry as deacons. The church thus constituted appears for a few years to have greatly prospered, as in 1738 there was made out a list of 72 members belonging to the church, the larger number of them however, received from other churches, and during his pastorate of 13 years he received into the church 99 members. This was then the only church above Acquackanonk, and the congregation comprised within its limits what are now the congregations of Pompton, Pompton Plains, Boardville, Montville, Preakness and part of Ponds, Fairfield and Little Falls. The old records of the church in this valley were commenced by him in 1736, and were regularly kept by him as long as he remained the minister here, or down to 1748, when unhappily for some unbecoming conduct he was silenced and left here. He, however, subsequently labored some at Poughkeepsie, Fishkill and New Palts, in 1751.

THE FIRST CHURCH BUILDING.

About the time that Mr. Van Driessen was called here the people went to work to put up for their accommodation a

house of worship. Who were principally engaged in its erection we are not informed of, but no doubt those who were chosen to bear office in the church bore an important part. According to the description of it given to the writer by the late George L. Ryerson, then nearly 100 years old, and who had no doubt often been in it, it was a plain building and had in the interior two large braces or pillars. It was located on the east bank of the Pequannoc River, a little below where the Pompton River empties into it, near a fording place, and a public road crossed the River on lands then belonging to the Schuyler family, and now to Mr. Martin John Ryerson. A part of its foundations may still be seen and recognized by a clump of trees left standing, and the ground left untilled. It was dedicated to the service of God on the 7th of April, 1736, by Mr. Van Driessen and with a sermon by him on the Song of Solomon, 1st chapter, 7th and 8th verses. This building was probably taken down about 1770.

REV. DAVID MARINUS.

After the removal of Mr. Van Driessen, the church was vacant until 1750, when the Rev. David Marinus was called to Acquackanonk in conjunction with Pompton. Mr. Marinus continued to preach in these two churches until 1756, when a church was organized at Totowa, and a new and joint call was made on him by these three churches, and the service so arranged that he should preach one half of the time at Acquackanonk, one quarter at Towowa, and one quarter at Pompton.

Mr. Marinus studied in Pennsylvania and was licensed by the Coetus about the time he was called here. He appears to have been a man of more than ordinary talent, and considerable force as a preacher and also as a writer, as some of his published productions of the day indicate. His services here appear to have been attended with success, especially in the years 1756 and 1757, when there were large additions of members made to the church. He however became irregular in his habits, and was finally deposed from the ministry. While he was pastor here, the difficulties between the Coetus and

Conferentie parties broke out in the Dutch church, and more or less affected the people here, but of the particulars of the conflict here there is no known record, and we have never been informed. It, however, rose to such a height that two distinct parties were formed. Dominie Marinus adhered to the Coetus and by some means the Conferentie party gained possession of the church building and deprived him of the use of it.

The friends of Dominie Marinus, prominent among whom was Paulus Van Derbeck, then went to work and put up a small church building, the first erected directly on the Plains. This must have been about 1760. It was located a little back of the lot formerly owned by Mr. William Provost, and where it is said formerly stood some large oak trees. It stood there for some ten or twelve years, when it was taken down, the frame removed and used for another purpose.

How long Mr. Marinus continued to preach in this little church we are not able positively to state, but it appears occasionally for a few years, when he departed so far from a consistent conduct, that his services became no longer endurable. Conscious of his error, it is related of him that he would sometimes remark to his hearers, "Do as I tell you, and not as I do." Subsequently, from 1773 to 1778, he served the church of Kakiat, or West New Homstead. In 1778 he was suspended from the ministry, and finally in 1780 deposed. The connection between the churches of Pompton and Acquackanonk terminated while Mr. Marinus was pastor here.

REV. CORNELIUS BLANN.

The Conferentic Party in the meanwhile called the Rev. Cornelius Blann, and Fairfield, Totowa and Boonton, since called Montville, united in this call. Boonton had in 1756, as Totowa, been organized as a separate church. He was inducted into the church on the 24th of October, 1762, by the Rev. Mr. Schuyler of Hackensac and the Rev. Mr. Ritsema of New York. It is said that he came from Holland and was a good preacher, but unfortunately like his contemporary fell

into irregular habits. At the time of his settlement here a parsonage house was procured for him at the Two Bridges, the place where Mr. James M. Demarest now resides. He kept no conveyance of his own and the people were in the habit of bringing him by turn to the different preaching places and then conveying him back to his home.

He continued here but about five years, when he was called to Hackinsack and after living there two or three years died. Of the results of his ministrations here, we have no recorded facts, or information.

THE SECOND CHURCH BUILDING.

Soon after the removal of the Rev. Mr. Blann, steps were taken to bring together the two parties here and to build a new church for the accommodation of all. In furtherance of this object a meeting of the congregations was held at the house of Hendrick Van Ness, on the 9th December, 1769, when they concluded to put up a building of the size of 40 by 50 feet, and in its order founded on the principles of the Synod of Dort. Peter Roome, Gilliam Bertolf, and John Schemerhorn were appointed a committee to attend to the business connected with the building. Teunis Dey of Preakness in November following, conveyed to the committee above named as Trustees, one acre of ground, forming the original lot on which the first building here was erected and on which the present stands, and beneath the surface of which so many of the former residents of this place lie entombed. From the stone inserted in the front wall of this building it appears the erection was principally made in the year 1771. The one most active in getting this building put up was John Schemerhorn, one of the committee. The Mandeville family also took an active part in the work, while as a general thing the Packerac, Te Waughow, Pompton and Wynoke people assisted. They, however met with some opposition and discouragement, but it appears persevered until the building was enclosed. The seats were not put in until after Dr. Meyer was settled here. It may be of interest to notice in passing that the first child bap-

tised in this church building was Lena, daughter of Anthony Mandeville, who when grown up married Mr. Cornelius T. Doremus of Montville, and became the mother of Mr. Thomas C. Doremus of New York, and of Williamse, wife of Rev. Dr. Messler of Somerville.

It is probable that at this time 1771, the name of the church was changed from Pompton to that of Pompton Plains: but on this no formal action was taken until 1805, when the following resolution was passed: "We the minister, elders and deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church at Pompton do certify that the said church is named, The First Reformed Dutch Church of Pompton Plains, and we do wish the same recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of Morris, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed January 13, 1799. As witness our hands and seals this 10th day of December, 1805," signed, Stephen Ostrander V. D. M., followed by names of the Elders and Deacons.

REV. HERMANUS MEYER, D. D.

In November, 1772, the people here united and in conjunction with the churches of Fairfield and Totowa called Dr. Hermanus Meyer to be their pastor. He removed here from Kingston and, as near as we can ascertain, commenced his labors here early in the year 1775. He took up his residence in the parsonage house at the Two Bridges where he remained until his death. On his coming here the people appear to have laid aside their former dissensions and to have become united and harmonious. Dr. Meyer was born in Germany, studied in one of the Holland Universities, and came to this country in 1762 in company with Dr. Jacob R. Hardenberg, whose sister he subsequently married. The first sermon he preached in this country was at Raritan, in the pulpit of his late travelling companion. He subsequently settled at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, where he labored for some nine years, but in consequence of his faithful presentation of divine truth—it was too plain, practical and pointed,—he became obnoxious to some of the influential men in the congregation, so that finally he

was deprived of his salary and excluded from the pulpit. From there as we have noticed he came to the churches in this vicinity, and continued to minister to the three churches to which he was called, excepting for the latter part of his time when he gave up the regular service at Fairfield and preached alternately on the Plains and at Totowa, until his death which occurred after a brief illness in October, 1791, and after he had labored here for about nineteen years. "He was esteemed as one of the most amiable of men and a learned, pious and faithful ambassador for Christ." Few men stood higher in the opinion of the church at large, or were more generally beloved. As evidence of the high standing of Dr. Meyer, he was appointed by the Synod in 1784, as Professor of Hebrew, and in 1786, as Lecturer in Theology. His name here was held in kind regard and grateful remembrance by the pious aged people who personally knew him and heard him preach. Although distinguished as a man and as a preacher it yet seems his labors were awarded with little apparent fruit. He is said to have spoken from the pulpit towards the latter part of his time of his small success and with tears streaming down his cheeks. But the times in which he labored here were the dark and troublous days of the Revolutionary War. Morals were then sunk to a low ebb and funeral occasions instead of being a time for solemn reflection too often became a scene of tipling or drunken revelry. Some events connected with his last days are of a touching character and worthy of record.

The last sermon he preached was in the Plains church and on the words "He that hath the Son hath life, he that hath not the Son hath not life, but the wrath of God abideth on him," dwelling particularly on the first clause. He had contemplated administering the Lord's Supper in two weeks from this time, but he was taken sick and during his sickness he sent for one of the Elders of the church, and gave him directions about his funeral. He also remarked to him, "I meant to have administered the Lord's Supper next Sabbath, but the Lord has intended otherwise. I shall not drink the wine again, until I drink it new in my Father's Kingdom." As expressive of his pious sentiments when on his death bed, he remarked on

tasting wine, "I have no more taste for what I once relished but the bread of heaven is prepared for Me." His remains, as is well known, lie entombed in front of the Plains Church pulpit and covered by a large brown stone slab, with an appropriate inscription.

REV. STEPHEN OSTRANDER.

After the death of Dr. Meyer, in 1791, the church was vacant for about three years. The church of Totowa after being under a joint pastorate with the church of Pompton Plains for about 35 years, now separated from it, and the latter church united with the Church of Boonton in calling the Rev. Stephen Ostrander, in the fall of 1794. Mr. Ostrander was born at Poughkeepsie in 1769, and studied theology with Drs. Meyer and Livingston and then was licensed to preach in 1792. From that time until he was called to this church he labored as a missionary along the Mohawk River, and in the western parts of Green, Ulster and Sullivan Counties, and in Delaware County, N. Y., performing his journeys from place to place on horseback, and in what was then almost a wilderness. Soon after his settlement here the congregation principally through the instrumentality of John Debow, Esq., provided for him and his successors a parsonage on the lot where it still continues. He preached one third or one quarter of the time at Boonton and the rest of the time on the Plains. Well read in theology, he was a sound and practical, though plain preacher of the gospel, conscientious and faithful in the performance of his duties. He was greatly blessed in his work, as in one year he received as many as twenty-six into the church and during his pastorate here of fifteen years, ninety-three were added to the church. Although on the whole exemplary and consistent in his life and conduct yet he had failings. He was a man of rather hasty spirit and, having become involved in a dispute about school, he refused to baptize the children of such as did not side with him, and this led to his removal. Subsequently he preached at several different places, mostly in the vicinity of Albany, lastly at Blooming

Grove from 1831 to 1839, when having been declared emeritus he removed to near Spotswood, N. J., and died there in 1845, at the advanced age of 76.

REV. JACOB T. FIELD.

From 1809 to 1813 the church of Pompton Plains was again vacant. The Rev. Jacob T. Field was called and installed as pastor September 19, 1813. He was noted as a spiritually minded man, evangelical and practical in his style of preaching, but of a somewhat fanatical turn of mind, at the same time faithful, active and fearless as a minister of Christ. His establishment of "Societies" as they were called, in different parts of the congregation with leaders that profitable service might be enjoyed from time to time; his appointment of meetings to take action against Sabbath desecration; his faithful oversight and treatment of church members, as well as the fruits he was permitted to gather show his fidelity.

THE CHURCH REBUILT.

About three months after Mr. Field was called and settled here a meeting of the congregation was held in the church for the purpose of making arrangements for rebuilding the house of worship. When it was concluded to add sixteen feet and put up a steeple on the east end or towards the road, and also to raise the walls in due proportion, and to raise the windows so as to cover the galleries, and to alter and finish the inside of the church as the Trustees may deem proper. Benjamin Roome, Giles A. Mandeville, John Mead, Ewout Van Gelden and Jacob T. Doremus were appointed with full power to carry into effect the plan proposed. "The congregation thus provided for themselves what in those days was a very large and beautiful church."

Previous to the coming of Mr. Fields that part of the Plains congregation now included in the bounds of the congregations of Pompton and Boardville, feeling the want of better accommodations for holding religious services, met in the month of February, 1812, and decided to build a meeting house in the neighborhood of Pompton to be styled the

"Pompton and Wynockie Church." In due time that church was built and one month after Mr. Fields settled at the Plains was dedicated by him, and with a sermon on 132 Psalm, 14-16 verses. In this church then Mr. Fields preached every third Sabbath, the people of that section paying one third of the salary.

On March 18, 1815, the people then feeling the need of more services, met and

"Resolved to make application to the Consistory of the Plains Church for a separation from this congregation for the purpose of making a new call upon Mr. Field for one half of his services in the Plains Church, and one half in the Pompton and Wynockie Church, each paying one half of his stipulated salary."

To this application for a separation the Consistory by resolution consented. But for some reason they refused to enter into any arrangement in regard to a new and joint call with them. They then made application to the Classis of Bergen for a separate organization. This application was granted and the organization effected by the members of the new consistory taking the oath of office on the 26th June, 1815.

The two congregations being unable to effect any satisfactory arrangement in regard to the joint services of Mr. Field, the Consistory of Pompton resolved on the 12th of December, 1815, to call Mr. Field separately and he accepted their invitation. His pastorate of the Plains church thus continued for only a little more than two years, but he was the means of gathering into the church during that time twenty-nine members. He served the church of Pompton for twelve years, the church of Totowa for four years. Subsequently he became connected with the Presbyterian church, in 1832, and was pastor of the Church of Stroudsburg, in Pennsylvania. He died in 1866.

REV. AVA NEAL.

After being vacant about two years the church called the licentiate, Ava Neal. On the 9th of February, 1817, he was

ordained and installed as pastor. In this call the church of Fairfield united with the Plains Church and received one third of his services and this arrangement continued down to 1823. Then the Fairfield Church feeling the need of more services, released him and he was retained by the Plains alone until July, 1828, through a pastorate of eleven years. During this time he received into the membership of the church seventy-eight persons. He however, became concerned in secular business and falling into irregular habits was in 1829 suspended from the ministry, restored in 1833, and died in 1839.

REV. ABRAHAM MESSLER, D. D.

After a vacancy of nine months the Rev. Abraham Messler who was then laboring as a missionary in North Street, New York City, was called to the church on the Plains. This call was joined in by the church of Montville, and he was installed in these charges on the 31st of May, 1829. After a pastorate of three and a half years he received, in October, 1832, a call to become the pastor of the church of Raritan in Somerville, N. J. During the period of his ministry here he received into the communion of the church thirty-seven persons, of this number thirty two on confession of their faith.

Dr. Messler continued faithfully to serve the 1st Church of Raritan for about forty-eight years and, after a short period of release from the active labors of the ministry, died in 1882. He must have been a very diligent man for besides his immediate preparations for the pulpit he wrote and published much on various topics, especially on the history of Somerset County.

REV. JAMES R. TALMADGE, D. D.

About two months after the removal of Dr. Messler the church called the Rev. James R. Talmadge, of Jersey City. He commenced his labors on the 1st Sabbath in February, 1833, and was installed as pastor on the 20th of the same

month. During his pastorate of nearly four years forty-five were received into the communion of the church, only two of them being by certificate. By him measures were inaugurated, and active and successful efforts made, to arrest the tide of intemperance which for a long period had been a bane to society and a curse on the community. Such efforts were made in the face of prejudice and against indifference, nobly seconded by some of his members, especially by Mr. Paul B. Debow.

In November, 1836, having received and accepted a call from the Reformed Church of Blauenberg, N. J., Mr. Talmadge removed from this place. After Blauenberg, he served the churches of Athens, Middle Brooklyn, Greenbush, Chittenango and Naponoch and Willwyck, where he died June 29, 1879.

REV. GARRET C. SCHENCK.

The church again vacant proffered a call to the Rev. Enoch Van Aiken but without success. After eight months the Rev. Garret C. Schenck, of Clover Hill, N. J., received and accepted their call. He preached his first sermon on the third Sabbath of July, 1837, and by direction of the Classis of Bergen was installed as pastor on the seventeenth of October of the same year. For fifteen and a half years he continued to serve this people pleasantly and successfully, gathering as the results of his labors, into the fellowship of the church one hundred and twenty-two souls, seventy-eight on confession and forty-four by certificate from other churches. During his pastorate systematic efforts were continued to promote the cause of temperance, and with happy results. Scarcely any one during this time fell into intemperate habits, and nearly all who then composed the youth of the congregation signed the temperance pledge. Many of these are now active and useful members of the church, superintendents of Sabbath Schools, helpers in prayer meetings and other good works and some of them respected ministers of the gospel.

During the second year of his residence here the parson-

age was rebuilt and the old stone dwelling replaced by a neat, convenient and comfortable frame building and enjoyed by him for a number of years, and still by successors as a home and in the dispensing of hospitality. Mr. Schenck, in consequence of some dissatisfaction on the part of a few in the congregation, resigned his call in 1853 and removed on a farm in Monmouth county, where he has since resided, preaching as called on to supply vacant pulpits until old age has practically made him an emeritus, yet laboring in genealogical and antiquarian researches.

REV. CHARLES T. SHEPARD.

"The church again vacant was soon supplied. For in June, 1853, the licentiate Charles T. Shepard accepted the call tendered to him and on the second Tuesday of the following September was ordained and installed. A pastorate of five years strengthened the church with an addition of seventy-two souls. A large proportion of these were on a confession of their faith in Christ and from among the comparatively young. One of this number was the Rev. Samuel J. Rogers.

After laboring here for five years Mr. Shepard for providential reasons felt constrained to ask for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, and in January 15, 1858, he was dismissed by the Classis of Passaic to the church of Sinlithgow. Here he labored for nine years and then, in 1867, became pastor of the Church of Newtown on Long Island.

REV. J. FERGUSON HARRIS.

After the removal of Mr. Shepard they were not long without a pastor, for in the following month they called the Rev. J. Ferguson Harris from Cold Spring, N. Y., who began his labors on the first Sabbath in March, 1858, and he was installed on the 27th of the same month. The Rev. B. V. Collins preached the sermon and the Rev. Joseph Wilson gave the charge to the pastor and the Rev. J. C. Crickshank to the people. During the nine years of his settlement there were

added to the membership of the church sixty-two persons, nineteen of them by certificate. Having received a call from the churches of Hurley and North Marbletown, which he considered it his duty to accept, on the 26th of March, 1867, the Consistory united with him in an application to Classis for a dissolution of the relation existing between them. This he obtained, entered upon his new charge and continued there for some ten or eleven years.

The attention of the church having been directed to the graduates of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, Mr. Nicholas M. Bogert, who became a Licentiate of the Classis of New Brunswick, was heard and a call to him extended, but it was not accepted.

REV. JOHN VAN NESTE SCHENK.

The church remained without a pastor for about six months when they united and on the 14th August, 1867 made out a call for Rev. John V. N. Schenk, of Owasco Outlet, near Auburn, N. Y. He entered on his labors here on the 1st Sabbath in October and was installed on the 23d of the same month. The sermon on the occasion of his installation was preached by his foster father Rev. George J. Van Neste, and the charge to the pastor delivered by the Rev. C. B. Durand and that to the people by the Rev. J. N. Jansen. Mr. Schenk was spared to labor among this people for four years, up to the time of his death, and was greatly blessed in his work. At one period they were favored with a gracious revival which resulted in the hopeful conversion in one year of more than fifty souls, and during the few years of his ministry here he received on confession sixty-seven, and by certificate eleven persons, in the whole seventy-eight.

Mr. Schenk was born near South Branch, Somerset Co., N. J., Feb. 21, 1842, studied in New Brunswick and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Classis of Geneva, in 1865, was called to the pastorate of the Owasco Outlet Church and ordained there in 1865, and labored there with marked success, for two years, when he was called to Pompton Plains,

labored there for four years, and was stricken down in youthful manhood in the midst of his work and usefulness on September 28, 1871. The funeral service was held in the church at Pompton and attended by the Classis of Passaic in a body, by other ministers and a large concourse of his late charge and mourning friends. His remains were temporarily deposited in the cemetery of the Plains Church and afterwards in Greenwood. With a social, generous nature he was winning in his manner and particularly attractive to the young, and sympathetic with the bereaved and sorrowful. In his preaching as to its substance he adhered to the doctrine of Christ crucified, as the only ground of salvation, but applied in all its practical bearings. His manner was that of a man who is earnest and his heart was in his work. At times he grew bold in his enthusiastic utterances of God's word, yet as the servant of Christ he always spoke the truth in love, and hence he gained the ready attention of his hearers, whenever called to preach, and in his own church at the Plains, the attendance on the services of the Sanctuary became such as to call for increased accommodation.

THE SECOND ENLARGEMENT OF THE CHURCH.

A few months before Mr. Schenk was stricken down with his fatal sickness, arrangements were made principally through his instrumentality, and the work entered on for enlarging the church building, and at the time of his death it was not yet completed. He had been deeply interested in this work, and looked forward with joyful anticipation to its completion and the rededication of the church and had made various preparations for its appropriate celebration, but others were permitted to see it, and not he. There were $13\frac{1}{3}$ feet added on the rear of the building, a recess for the pulpit, and a window on each side added to the other four, and within thirty pews were added to the number, and the whole interior tastefully frescoed, painted and refurnished. So it has been made one of the largest and most finely finished church buildings to be seen in any country place.

REV. JOSEPH HENRY WHITEHEAD.

After a vacancy of about ten months the licentiate, Joseph Henry Whitehead, from the Union Seminary of New York was called to the pastorate of the Plains Church and settled there, in July, 1872, and continues there his acceptable, painstaking and successful work. During his pastorate a neat and commodious brick building has been put up on the north east corner of the church lot for use as a chapel, Sabbath School room and for social occasions. There has also just been erected at Lincoln Park a neat frame building for a lecture room and use for the Sabbath School in the southern part of the congregation.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

About the time of the commencement of the Revolutionary War a liberty pole was put up on the rising ground near where the parsonage house now stands. It was cut down several times by the Tories: when at last they put up one and defended it with bars of iron, and put up on it a board with the motto, "Liberty, Prosperity and no Popery."

There is no doubt that from the configuration of the country, and the relative position of the American and British armies, and the points held by them, the Plains was on the open travelled route for the Americans, between the North River and the Highlands, and Morristown, Bound Brook and the Delaware. In accordance with this, the tradition is that the armies sometimes marched through the Plains. Gen. Washington spent one night at the house of Mr. Abraham Mandeville, the grandfather of the present Mr. Abraham Mandeville, who occupied the stone dwelling preceding the present. The General made a frugal supper of suppan and milk, and subsequently Mrs. Mandeville was making arrangements to give up her bed to Washington, when he observing what was going on refused to accept the use of her bed, remarking that he had much to think about and would not sleep much, and would wrap his cloak about him and lie on the floor. Accord-

ing to the statement of the late Mr. Cornelius T. Doremus of Montville (and the writer, many years ago had the statement from Mr. Doremus himself), Gen'l Washington boarded for three months in the spring and summer of 1780 at his father's, Thomas Doremus at Doremus Town, near Montville, in the old stone dwelling situated on the North side of the road, leading to Boonton. Gen'l Washington occupied the lower room at the east end of the house, and Mr. Doremus says he slept in the room above his and that he used to overhear Washington engaged in secret prayer. He also stated that at this time, on a Saturday, Washington dressed himself in a black suit of citizens dress and went to Morristown to see the pastor there and gain his assent to his communing with them on the coming Sabbath, which he accordingly did. Mr. Doremus also stated that he was then a boy some twelve or fourteen years old, and that when Washington went out hunting, which he sometimes did, he took him with him to carry his game. When Washington was about leaving his father's house, he took his hand to bid him good bye, and said to him, "Cornelius you are a good boy to always mind your father. My advice to you is, "always speak the truth." While Washington was boarding here the late Simon H. Van Ness of Bloomingdale and Newark was born at his mother's and father's just across the road. Not long after the child was born, he called and took the little infant in his arms and remarked, "in sixteen years more I will have another soldier." When the American officers met and received the French officers who had come to this country to aid in fighting for our liberties, Mr. Doremus, the father, at the request of Gen'l Washington provided for them an entertainment, which he did by spreading a table under a booth erected for the purpose in the orchard back of the house.

After the capture of Burgoyne in 1777, a part of his troops, at least, mostly Germans, were encamped on the Plains and as many as possible quartered on the inhabitants.

In the same winter i. e. of '77 and '78, we presume, a part of the American troops, acting as a guard to the prisoners, lay on the Plains, some of them a little below the residence of the

present Mr. Ralph Van Houten and some on the lands of the late Samuel Berry.

As Sparks in his life of Washington states that in 1780 and 1781 some of the troops went into winter quarters at Pompton, this was in all probability the time when some of the American troops were stationed on the hill a little south east of the School House at Jacksonville. Some of the New York troops in the woods at Wynokie and the French troops beyond the little meadows lying east of the late residence of Garret M. Van Ness, or east of the Plains Church, while the baggage wagons of the French were stationed in the orchard behind the residence of the late Giles A. Mandeville. Mr. Mandeville used to relate this little incident concerning himself when then a little boy. There was an open cask of pennies standing there by the baggage wagons, and their colored man persuaded him to go and get his hat full of pennies: when he got it nearly full along came the guard and took them away from him and gave him a good scolding.

(To be continued.)

Knowlton, Warren County, N J., Records of the First German and English Congregation

(Continued from page 192, Volume III, 1918)

1785.

Johannetta, daughter of Peter Zimmerman and Margaretha, born July 14, 1785, and baptized August 23. Witnesses: Hennrich Hoffman and Johannetta Friese.

Peter, son of Martin Friese and Johanneta, born July 4, 1785, and baptized August 23. Witnesses: Peter Friese and Anna Gertruda Schneyderin.

Margaretha, daughter of Jacob Schweizer and Abigail, born February 14, 1785, and baptized August 23. Witnesses: Johannes Leidi and Margaretha.

Sara, daughter of Adam Dilz and Christina, born August 25, 1785, and baptized September 8, 1785. Witnesses: Parents.

Rahel, daughter of Georg Riebel and Rahel, born July 13, 1785, and baptized September 8, 1785. Witnesses: Henrich Dilz and Maria Catherina Dilzin.

Maria, daughter of Hennrich Dilz and Cathrina, born September 9, 1785, and baptized October 1, 1785. Witnesses: Parents.

Johannes, son of Conrad Linneberger and Maria, born June 3, 1785, and baptized June 14, 1785. Witnesses: Parents.

Georg, son of Bernhard Stammersfeld and Catharina, born August 15, 1785, and baptized October 1, 1785. Witnesses: Parents, Caspar Linneberger and Anna Sassemann.

Johannes, son of Johannes Hoffman and Sarah, born March 16, 1786, and baptized April 24, 1786. Witnesses: Daniel Muller and wife Maria.

Maria Elizabetha, daughter of Henrich Shumacher and Maria Barbara, born March 13, 1786, and baptized April 24, 1786. Witnesses: John Georg. Butz and Maria Elisabetha Raubie, both single.

1786.

Henrich, son of Jacob Winterstein and Maria, born June 7, 1786, and baptized July 27, 1786. Witnesses: Anna Winterstein, grandmother, and ———.

Philippus, son of Phillipp Triller and Maria Catherina, born June 8, 1786, and baptized July 27, 1786. Witnesses: Parents.

Paulus Willhelm, son of Willhelm Kuhl and Elisa Margaretha, born August 5, 1786, and baptized September 19. Witnesses: Willhelm Kuhl and Margaretha Belles.

Johann Phillip, son of Henrich Shneider and Sharlotta, born August 24, 1786, and baptized September 19. Witnesses: Adam Shneider and Gertrauta Shneider, grandmother.

1787.

Adam, son of Matheus Zimmerman and Maria, born December 21, 1786, and baptized January 30. Witnesses: Adam Shneyder and wife: Gertrauda.

Adam, son of Johannes Buch and Anna Gertraute, born December 25, 1786, and baptized January 30, 1787. Witnesses: Conrad Buch and wife Catharina Zimmerman.

Johannes, son of Christian Hintz and Gertrauta, born October 17, 1786, and baptized January 30. Witnesses: Johannes and wife Cathrina.

Eva, daughter of Johannes Henrich and Elisabeth, born November 16, 1786, and baptized January 30, 1787. Witnesses: Jacob Henrich and wife, Eva.

Elisabetha, daughter of Abraham Swisher and wife, Christina, born November 28, 1786, and baptized March 18, 1787. Witnesses: Nicolas Winterstein and wife, Elisabetha.

William, son of Peter Smith and Maria, born February 4, 1787, and baptized April 15. Witnesses: William Kuhl and wife.

Sophia, daughter of William Shafer and Catharina, born August 16, 1786, and baptized April 15. Witnesses: Parents.

Elisabetha, daughter of Wilhelm Mohr and Catharina, born November 25, 1786, and baptized April 15, 1787. Witnesses: Johann Jost Girsbach and wife, Anna Catharina.

Anna, daughter of Conrad Buch and wife, Anna, born December 16, 1786, and baptized April 15, 1787. Witnesses: Parents.

Maria, daughter of Jost Leneberg and wife Jean, born October 17, 1786, and baptized April 15, 1787. Witnesses: Philipp Shneider and Maria Leneberger.

Johannes, son of Elias Diester and Catharina, born January 5, 1787, and baptized April 15, 1787. Witnesses: John Diets and wife, Catharina.

Andreas, son of Conrath Sherrer and wife, Charloth, born December 6, 1786, and baptized May 20, 1787.

Elizabetha, daughter of Joab Hatsh and Catharina, born April 12, 1787, and baptized May 20. Witnesses: Anna Gertrautha Streszi.

Jonathan, son of Georg Man and wife, Anna, born January 9, 1787,

and baptized May 20. Witnesses: Jonathan Konig and wife, Christina.

Anna Christina, daughter of Jonathan Konig and Anna, born April 3, 1787, and baptized May 20. Witnesses: Johannes Shnaufer and wife, Anna Sabina.

Anna Elisabetha, daughter of Johannes Kirshbach and Elisabeth, born August 1, 1787, and baptized October 23, 1787. Witnesses: Caspar Lehneberger and Anna Elisabetha Kirshbach.

Maria, daughter of Conrad Lehneberger and Marie, born October 19, 1787, and baptized October 23.

Rahel, daughter of Philipus Winterstein and Rahel, born October 22, and baptized October 23. Witnesses: Peter Zimmerman and wife, Johanna.

David, son of Johann Hannes and Anna, born May 30, baptized October 23. Witnesses: David Hasaman (or Sasaman) and wife, Anna.

Jacob, son of Adam Dills and Christina, born September 8, 1787, and baptized November 24. Witnesses: Parents.

Maria, daughter of Jacob Swisher and Abigail, born May 6, 1787, and baptized November 24. Witnesses: Peter and Margaretha Desam.

Willhelm, son of Anton Lenz and Anna Maria, born 1787, September 16, and baptized October 5. Witnesses: Caspar Lehneberg and Anna.

Catharina, daughter of Jonathan Konig and Anna Christina, born August 19 and baptized September 21. Witnesses: Peter Ho— and Catharina Barbara.

Jacob, son of Dennis Fries and Jannetge, born January 6, 1788, and baptized April 14. Witnesses: Jacob Winterstein and Margaretha Zimmerman.

Ludwig, son of Johannes Diehl and Catharina, born December 2, 1787, and baptized April 14, 1788. Witnesses: Andreas Diehl and wife, Elisabetha.

Margaretha, daughter of Henrich Shneyder and Scharlotta, born December 14, 1787, and baptized April 14, 1788. Witnesses: Peter Shneyder and Margaretha Loyd.

Samuel, son of George Ruebel and Rahel, born December 24, 1787, and baptized April 14, 1788. Witnesses: Parents.

1788.

Abraham, son of Fridrich Schaeffer and Elisabeth, born March 8, 1788, and baptized May 1. Witnesses: Parents.

Wilhelm Kuhl, son of Adam Dietz and Sarah, born March 20 and baptized May 1, 1788. Witnesses: Wilhelm Kuhl and Maria.

Johanes Jacob, son of Johanes Fresh and Catharina, born April 10. Witnesses: Jacob Raub and Elisabeth Schneider.

Adraeas, son of Philip Pellis and Margaretha, born April 5, 1788.
Witnesses: Adraeas Raub and wife, Lotte.

Philipus, son of Wilhelm Engel and Anna, born January 26, 1788.
Witnesses: Philip Pellis and Margaretha his wife.

Johannes, son of Peter Pellis and wife, Elisabeth Catharina, born January 22, 1788, and baptized June 26, 1788. Witnesses: Parents.

Jacobus, son of J. Ulruch Moshbach and Sibilina, born July, 1788, and baptized October 5. Witnesses: Michael Dieter and Maria.

Johan Philip, son of Matheus Zimmerman and Maria Magdalena, born August 28, and baptized October 5. Witnesses: J. Henrich Zimmerman and Catharina.

John Peter, son of Johann Peter Zimmerman and Margaretha, born September 7 and baptized October 5. Witnesses: Parents and Maria Kirchhof.

Philip, son of Philip Schneider and Maria Magdalena, born September 23 and baptized October 5. Witnesses: Caspar Lehneberg and Anna.

Wilhelmus, son of Andreas Dihl and Elisabetha, born September 16, 1788, and baptized October 12. Witnesses: Willhelm Kuhl and Margaretha Dihl.

Anna Gertraud, daughter of Benjamin Shwisi and Maria Elisabeth, born March 11 and baptized October 26. Witnesses: Willhelm Shneider and Anna Fris.

Peter, son of Wilhelm Steinbach and Maria, born June 15 and baptized November 22. Witnesses: Parents.

Maria Catharina, daughter of Daniel Kummons and Christina, born November 16 and baptized December 9. Witnesses: Joes Fris and Catharina Fris.

1789.

Johann Henrich, son of Johann Michael Fris and Anna Maria, born October and baptized January 1, 1789. Witnesses: Henrich Shumacher and Maria Lehneberg.

Jacob, son of Joes Shneider and Elisabeth, born January 25, and baptized February 22. Witnesses: Parents.

Jacob, son of Peter Shmidt and Anna Magdalena, born February 1 and baptized March 1. Witnesses: Jacob Winterstein and Maria.

Anna Gertrude, daughter of Johannes Ebitt and Anna, born Dec. 13, 1788, and baptized March 1, 1789. Witnesses: Ludovicus Fihter and Susanna.

Andrew, son of Peter Fris and Cecilia, born December 15 and baptized April 26. Witnesses: Andreas Raus and Elisabeth Fris.

Jos. Ludovicus, son of Ludovicus Clitera and Anna Maria, born February 10 and baptized May 17. Witnesses: Jos. Gunbol and wife, Margaretha.

David, son of Adam Fries and Elisabetha, born February 25 and baptized June 11. Witnesses: Willhelm Kuhl and Charlotta Shneider.

Catharina, daughter of Johannes Henrich and Elisabetha, born February 15, 1789, and baptized June 1. Witnesses: Henrich Lineberger and wife, Catherina.

Johannes Henrich, son of Ludwig Fisterin and Sussanna, born April 28, 1789, and baptized June 11, 1789. Witnesses: Henrich Jostman and Christina Fisterin.

Maria Catharina, daughter of Philip Triller and Maria Catherina, born December 17, 1788, and baptized June 9. Witnesses: Parents.

Johan Wilhelm, son of Wilhelm Mohr and Catharina, born November 15, 1788, and baptized August 2, 1789. Witnesses: Johannes Henrich and Elisabeth his wife.

Henrich, son of Johannes Shafer and Magdalena, born July 28 and baptized August 30. Witnesses: Parents.

Johannes, son of Abraham Schneider and Christina, born April 30, 1789, and baptized September 2. Witnesses: Parents.

Adam, son of Cornelius Henlick and Marion, born May 4, 1789, and baptized September 2. Witnesses: Adam Diets and Sarah.

Catherina, daughter of Jacob Schweitzer and Abigail, born May 19, 1789, and baptized September 2. Witnesses: Isaac Leydi and Anna Fries.

Elisabetha, daughter of Justus Lewis and Maria, born July 27, 1789, and baptized September 2. Witnesses: Caspar Leneberger and Elisabeth Henry.

Nelly, daughter of Willhelm Shafer and Catharina, born March 22, 1789, and baptized September 6. Witnesses: Parents.

Maria Barbara, daughter of Philipp Mann and Marie Salome, born June 21, 1789, and baptized September 20. Witnesses: Andria Raus and Maria Barbara Paulson.

Catharina, daughter of Jost Kirshbach and Margaretha, born September 15, 1789, and baptized October 21. Witnesses: Parents.

Anne Maria, daughter of Phillip Kremer and Sarah, born September 16, 1789, and baptized October 21. Witnesses: Parents.

Sara, daughter of Jacob Drachs and Maria, born June 20, 1789, and baptized October 21. Witnesses: Parents.

Johann Georg, son of John Georg Zimmerman and Maria, born October 2, 1789, and baptized October 21. Witnesses: Jacob Drachs and Maria.

Jacob, son of Wilhelm Kuhl, Jr., and Elisabetha, born October 6 and baptized November 1, 1789. Witnesses: Jacob Winterstein and Maria.

Anna Christina, daughter of Jos. Diehl and Catharina, born October 8 and baptized November 25. Witnesses: Paulus Kuhl and Margaretha Diehl.

Johannes, son of Peter Shneider and Margaretha, born October 11, 1789, and baptized November 15. Witnesses: Johannes Leydi and Margaretha.

Maria, daughter of Josephus Orr and Elisabeth, born January 11, 1789, and baptized November 15. Witnesses: Father and Anna Maria Kirchoff.

Johannes, son of Samuel Templeton and Anna Maria, born September 13, 1789, and baptized November 26, 1789. Witnesses: Johann Willhelm Young, grandparent, and Anna Maria Young.

Catharina, daughter of Johannes Fris and Catharina, born January 6 and baptized February 28. Witnesses: Johann Zipperle and Catharina his wife.

Anna Gertraud, daughter of Paulus Hofman and Anna, born January 17, 1790, and baptized February 28. Witnesses: Mathaeus Zimmerman and Maria.

1790.

Anna Elisabeth, daughter of Johannes Mengal and Anna Elisabeta, born March 1, 1790, and baptized May 11, 1790. Witnesses: Wilhelm Shneyder and Lisibet Fris.

James, son of Jesse Harris and Margaretha, born March 11, 1790, and baptized May 26, 1790. Witnesses: Parents.

Johann Wilhelm, son of Johann Hannaweil and Maria, born November 9, 1789, and baptized June 6. Witnesses: Johann Willhelm and Anna Maria Engol.

Nelly, daughter of John Hodge and Maria, born May 23, 1790, and baptized June 29, 1790. Witnesses: Heinrich William Fries and Anna Bellas.

Rachel, daughter of Adam Dils and Christina, born November 6, 1789, and baptized June 29, 1790. Witnesses: Parents.

Willhelm, son of Martinus Fris and Johanna, born May 16, 1790, and baptized July 4. Witnesses: Willhelm Shneider and Elisabetha Fris.

Mathaeus, son of Mathaeus and Maria Magdalena, born July 4, 1790, and baptized August 15. Witnesses: Peter Zimmerman and Elisabetha Shneiderin.

Anna, daughter of Conrad Lehneberger and Maria, born June 15, 1790, and baptized August 29. Witnesses: Parents.

Maria, daughter of Johannes Kirshbach and Anna Elisabeth, born August 17, 1790, and baptized September 26. Witnesses: Hendich Fris and Maria Kirshbach.

Catharina, daughter of Christian Leffler and Margareth, born July 6, 1790, and baptized October 24. Witnesses: Johann Fris and wife, Catharina.

Abraham, son of Henrich Shneider and Charlotta, born October 7,

1790, and baptized November 9. Witnesses: Parents.

Margaretha, daughter of Adam Diets and Sarah, born June 20, 1790, and baptized November 12, 1790. Witness: Catharine Kuhl.

William Mingle, son of John Mingle, baptized November 12, 1790.

Jacob, son of Anton Lenz and Maria, born September 23, 1790, and baptized November 9. Witnesses: Parents.

Anna Elisabetha, daughter of Philipp Shneider and Maria, born October 9, 1790, and baptized November 9. Witnesses: Adam Shneider and the old Philipp Shneider's son and Elisabeth Lehnebergerin.

1791.

Jacob, son of Anton Lenz and Maria, born September 23, 1790, and baptized November 9. Witnesses: Parents.

Anna Elisabetha, daughter of Phillip Schneyder and Lehn, born October 9, 1790, and baptized November 9, 1791. Witnesses: Adam Schneyder and old Phillip's son-in-law and Elisabeth Lehneberg.

Johannes, son of Andreas Reis and Catharina, born December 26, 1790, and baptized January 8, 1791. Witnesses: Parents.

Johan Friderich, son of Christian Stehle and Elisabetha, born December 4, 1790, and baptized January 8, 1791. Witnesses: Parents.

Andreas, son of Christian Henz and Gertraud, born September 9, 1790, and baptized January 8, 1791. Witnesses: Parents.

Johan Friderich, son of Jacob Mohr and Elisabeth, born December 4, 1790, and baptized January 8, 1791. Witnesses: Parents.

Johan Willhelm, son of Jastus Lus and Maria, born December 4 and baptized January 13, 1791. Witnesses: Hennrich and Anna Lahneberg.

Elisabeth, daughter of Nicolous Winterstein and Elisabeth, born January 12, 1791, and baptized February 27. Witnesses: Parents.

Peter, son of Joab Hatsh and Catharina, born June 2, and baptized April 10. Witnesses: Gertraud Fris and ———.

Peter, son of Jacob Weis and Charlotta, born April 10 and baptized April 24. Witnesses: Peter Fris and Susanna Raua.

Sarah, daughter of Friderick Shafer and Elisabeth, born November 28 and baptized May 8. Witnesses: Parents.

Sara, daughter of Willhelm Shafer and Catharina, born December 24 and baptized May 8. Witnesses: Parents.

Joseph, son of William Moor and Catharina, born August 11, 1790, and baptized June 2, 1791. Witnesses: Joseph Kirslbach and Elisabetha.

Elisabetha, daughter of Hennrich Winterstein and Experience born April 7, 1791, and baptized June 2, 1791. Witnesses: Parents.

Phillippus, son of Peter Zimmerman and Margaretha, born April 27, 1791, and baptized June 2, 1791. Witnesses: Peter and Anna Maria and Johann Teise.

Catharina, daughter of Daniel Gibbs and Anna, born June 30, 1790, and baptized June 2, 1791. Witnesses: Parents.

Anna, daughter of Johannes Shaefer and Anna, born April 15 and baptized June 13. Witnesses: Parents.

Anna Christina, daughter of Gus Garkenenthal and Anna, born April 5 and baptized June 13. Witnesses: Caspar Lehneberg and Anna.

Sara, daughter of Philipp Triller and Maria Catharine, born December 5, 1790, and baptized July 3.

Abraham, son of Willhelm Kuhl and Elisabeth, born July 5 and baptized August 12. Witness: Charlotta Kausin.

Jos. Philipp, son of Peter Shnider and Margaretha, born July 19 and baptized August 12, 1791. Witnesses: Jos. Philipp Shnider and Gertraud Shnider.

Johannes, son of Paulus Laydi and Gertraud, born July 25 and baptized August 12, 1791. Witnesses: Parents.

1792

Sara, daughter of Johann Hennrich and Elisabeth, born July 28 and baptized October 9, 1792. Witnesses: Parents.

Elias, son of Elias Dieter and Catharina, born July 1, 1792, and baptized October 9. Witnesses: Jacob Gunbol and Catharina Stahlshmid.

Peter Stahlshmid, son of Jacob Stahlshmid and Maria, born September 2 and baptized October 29. Witnesses: Peter Shnider and Margaretha.

Rahel Shwife, dau. of Benjamin Shwife and Maria Elisabeth, born August 11, 1792, and baptized October 30, 1792. Witnesses: Johannes Fris, Jr., and Elisabetha.

Willhelm Laydi, son of Isaac Laydi and Anna Gertraud, born October 19, 1792, and baptized December 11. Witnesses: Wilhelm Fris, Jr., and Elisabeth Shnider.

Catharina Swinzer, dau. of Abraham Swinzer and Christina, born September 9, 1791, and baptized March 4, 1792. Witnesses: Nicolaus Finnrs and Catharina.

Susanna Frise, daughter of Johannes Fris, Jr., and Catharina, born December 5, 1791, and baptized January 1, 1792. Witnesses: Paulus Kuhl and Susanna Raus.

Eva Lehneberg, daughter of Caspar Lehneberg and Anna, born October 25, 1791, and baptized December 10, 1792. Witnesses: Christian Lehneberg and Anna Eva Hendrick.

Catharina Buk, daughter of Conrad Buk and Anna Sophia, born August 28, 1791, and baptized March 25, 1792.

Anna Elisabetha Kirsbach, daughter of Jost Kirsbach and Margaretha, born February 10, 1792, and baptized April 8, 1792. Witnesses: Willhelm Kuhl and Anna Elisabetha Kirsbach.

Michael Raus, son of Michael Raus and Anna, born February 12, 1792, and baptized April 8, 1792. Witnesses: Parents.

Anna Maria Frise, daughter of Michael Frise and Barbara, born December 8, 1791, and baptized April 8, 1792. Witnesses: Andreas Krouse and Anna Maria St——.

Margaretha Krouse, daughter of David Krouse and Christina, born 1792 and baptized April 8, 1792. Witnesses: Henrich Krouse and Margaretha.

Johannes Sisterle, son of Johannes Sisterle and Catharina, born January 12, 1792, and baptized March 28, 1792. Witnesses: Parents.

Samuel Debois Froehlich, son of Willhelm Froehlich and Margaretha, born September 19, 1789, and baptized March 28, 1792. Witnesses: Willhelm Froehlich and Anna, grandparents.

Margaretha Akerman, daughter of Rudolff Ackerman and Elisabeth, born February 1, 1787, and baptized March 28, 1792. Witnesses: Parents.

Elisabetha Akerman, daughter of Rudolff Akerman and Elisabeth, born beginning of January, 1784, and baptized March 28, 1792. Witnesses: Parents.

Willhelm Balldan, son of Wilhelm Balldan and Catharina, born January 8, 1792, and baptized March 28, 1792. Witness: Willhelm Froehlich.

Anna Margaretha Bellis, daughter of Adam Bellis and Elisabetha, born January 2, 1792, and baptized April 29, 1792. Witnesses: Parents.

Joseph, son of Johannes Kirsbach and Elisabeth, born February 6, 1792, and baptized May 20, 1792. Witness: Catharina Shafer.

Henrich Mohr, son of Willhelm Mohr and Catharina, born April 15, 1792, and baptized April 20, 1792. Witnesses: Henrich Zimmerman and Catharina.

Isaac Sneider, son of Johannes Sneider and Elisabeth, born July 15, 1792, and baptized September 23, 1792. Witnesses: Parents.

Anna Mengel, daughter of Johannes Mengel and Anna Elisabeth, born August 2, 1792, and baptized September 23, 1792.

Gertraud, daughter of Mathous Zimmerman and Maria, born July 19, 1792, and baptized September 23, 1792. Witnesses: Jos. Georg Buch and Anna Sneider.

Heinrich, son of Heinrich Schneiter and Scharlata, born September 13, 1792, and baptized November 26, 1792. Witness: Elisabeth Schneiter.

Elisabetha, daughter of Peter Zimmerman and Margaretha, born May 10, 1793, and baptized July 12, 1793. Witnesses: Mathias Zimmerman and Elisabetha Schneider.

Johannes Peter, son of Christian Heinrich and Anna Gertraud, born May 22, 1793, and baptized July 12, 1793. Witnesses: Catharina, wife of Johannes Fries, and Peter Engel.

Maria, daughter of Andreas Diehl and Elisabetha, born July 25, 1793, and baptized August 24, 1793. Witnesses: Parents.

Michael, son of Michael Dieter and Maria, born July 2, 1793, and baptized August 21, 1793. Witnesses: Parents.

Abraham, son of Peter Fries and Ceclia, born March 7, 1793, and baptized August 1, 1793. Witnesses: Jacob Young and wife Elisabeth Schneider.

1793.

Maria, daughter of Philipp Schneider and Maria, born October 13, 1793. Witnesses: Christ. Linenberger and Maria Schneider.

Elisabeth, daughter of Johannes Diehl and Catharina, born July 20, 1793, and baptized August 25, 1793. Witnesses: Heinrich Diehl and Elisabeth Foris.

Petrus, son of Anton Lentz and Maria, born March 24, 1793, and baptized August 25, 1793. Witnesses: Parents.

Eva, daughter of Harbert Heinrich and Elisabeth, born December 8, 1790, and baptized August 25, 1793. Witnesses: Parents.

George, son of Harbert Heinrich and Elisabeth, born July 29, 1793, and baptized August 25, 1793. Witnesses: Parents.

Jacob, son of Conrad Heinrich and Margaretha, born May 17, 1791, and baptized August 25, 1793. Witnesses: Johannes Heinrich and Sarah Henry.

Margaretha, daughter of Benjamin Garrison and Catharina, born July 25, 1793, and baptized August 25, 1793. Witnesses: Caspar Lineberger and Margaretha Lineberger.

Benjamin Garrison, born August 25, 1793.

Abraham, son of Elias Dieter and Catharina, born September 19, 1793, and baptized November 6, 1793. Witnesses: Parents.

Wilhelm, son of Christ. Kuhl and Nelly, born January 23, 1793, and baptized November 6, 1793. Witnesses: William Kuhl and wife, Else.

1794.

Isaac, son of William Kuhl and wife, Elsa, Margaretha, born January 4, 1794, and baptized February, 1794.

Maria Catharina, daughter of Johannes Fries and Catharina, born December 18, 1793, and baptized February 2, 1794.

Philippina, daughter of Paul Hoffman and Anna, born December 27, 1793, and baptized February 2, 1794. Witnesses: Grandmother and Gertraut Hoffman.

Anna Christina, daughter of Abraham Swisher and Anna Christina, born November 14, 1793, and baptized February 2, 1794. Witnesses: Parents.

Margaretha, daughter of Isaac ——— and Anna, born November 18, 1793, and baptized February 2, 1794. Witnesses: Parents.

Conrad, son of Conrad Heinrich and Margaretha, born September 3, 1793, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Harbert Heinrich and Elisabeth.

Anna, daughter of Johannes Heinrich and Elisabeth, born May 14, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Parents.

Elisabeth, daughter of Michael Raup and Anna, born February 18, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Parents.

Philip, son of Peter Belles and Janetze, born July 12, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Will. Kuhl and Margaretha Belles.

Barnabas, son of William Swezey and Catharine, born April 13, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Parents:

Maria, daughter of William Moore and Catharine, born January 3, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Mathias Zimmerman and wife, Mary.

Elisabeth, daughter of William Erwine and Catharine, born January 1, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Parents.

Martinus, son of Marttinus Fries and Janetze, born April 14, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Parents.

Maria, daughter of Henry Wintersteen and Experience, born April 11, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Parents.

Elisabeth, daughter of Matheus Zimmerman and Maria, born March 25, 1794, and baptized August 3, 1794. Witnesses: Heinrich Schneider and Elisabeth Fries.

1795.

Elisabeth, daughter of Conrad Lineburger and Maria, born December 30, 1794, and baptized March 22, 1795. Witnesses: Parents.

Andreas, son of Paul Kuhl and Susana, born January 20, 1795, and baptized March 22, 1799. Witnesses: Parents.

Margaretha, daughter of Luer Gerckendole and Anna, born December 6, 1793, and baptized April 19, 1795. Witness: Conrad Lineburger.

Johannes, son of Philip Triller and Maria Catarina, born November 6, 1794, and baptized October 11, 1795. Witnesses: Parents.

Cristina, daughter of William More and Catrina, born September 15, 1795, and baptized October 11, 1795. Witnesses: George and Cristina Henry.

Isaac, son of Peter Freis and Cecilia, born August 6, 1795, and baptized October 11, 1795. Witnesses: William Teel and Margareth Raub.

Catarinna, daughter of Johannes Dam and Sarah, born September 6, 1795, and baptized October 11, 1795. Witnesses: John Henry and his wife, Elizabeth.

Mary, daughter of Abraham Kirchoff and Anna, born August 26, 1795, and baptized October 11, 1795. Witness: Mary Zimmerman.

Catharina, daughter of George Brauber and Catharina, born January 19, 1795, and baptized November 1, 1795. Witnesses: John Diltz and wife, Catarina.

Cristina, daughter of Fred Goder and Elizabeth, born March 21, 1795, and baptized November 1, 1795. Witnesses: George Henry and wife, Christina.

John, son of Fred Loder and Elizabeth, born December 17, 1791, and baptized November 1, 1795. Witnesses: William Fries and wife, Elisabeth.

Isaac, son of Geobarthes Flammerfeld and Catarina, born Sept. 15, 1795, and baptized October 11, 1795.

Cattarina, daughter of Nicholas Winterstein and Elisabeth, born November 4, 1795, and baptized January 3, 1796.

Maria, daughter of Isaac Leidy and Anna, born December 18, 1795, and baptized January 3, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Frederick, son of William Crammer and Mary, born August 1, 1795, and baptized January 3, 1796. Witnesses: Abraham Swisher and wife, Christina.

William, son of William Sweezy and Catharina, born January 12, 1796, and baptized February 14, 1796. Witnesses: William Kuhl and wife, Mary.

Anna Maria, daughter of Johannes Fune and Elisabeth, born November 1, 1794, and baptized March 27, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Johannes, son of Heinrich Shneider, born September 12, 1796, and baptized March 27, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Johann Heinrich, son of Jacob Drake and Maria, born December 25, 1795, and baptized March 27, 1796. Witnesses: Heinrich Zimmerman and Gertraut Sneiderin.

Jacob, son of Andrew Raup and Sussana, born March 9, 1796, and baptized April 16, 1796. Witnesses: Jacob Raub and wife.

Anna, daughter of Adam Diltz and Christina, born February 8, 1795, and baptized June 19, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Joseph, son of Matheias Zimmerman and Mary, born May 22 and baptized July 10, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Sarah, daughter of Abraham Swizer and Christina, born May 11 and baptized July 10, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Mary, daughter of George Henry and Rena, born May 11 and baptized July 10, 1796. Witnesses: Simon Coder and wife, Mary.

Elisabeth, daughter of William Fries and Elisabeth, born May 18 and baptized July 10, 1796. Witnesses: John Henry and wife, Elisabeth.

Maria, daughter of John Leneberger and Anna Maria, born March 1, 1796, and baptized September 11. Witness: Johann Wilhelm, Jr.

Henrich, son of Eli Deater and Catrina, born January 9, 1796, and baptized July. Witnesses: Parents.

William, son of Adam Kuhl and Abigail, born August 7, 1796, and baptized October 2. Witnesses: William Kuhl and wife, Mary.

Jacob, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Thiel, born August 11 and baptized October 2. Witnesses: Parents.

1796 to 1810.

George, son of Sam. Cranmer and Christina, born December 7, 1797, and baptized April 22, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

Catharina, daughter of William Moore and Catharina, born March 26, 1798, and baptized April 22. Witnesses: Michael Raupe and Anna, his wife.

Jacob, son of Peter Fries and Cecilia, born March 31, 1798, and baptized April 22. Witnesses: John Fries and Mary Fries.

Jenny Belles, daughter of Paul Angel and Catharine, born February 21, 1798, and baptized June 24. Witnesses: Peter Belles and wife, Jenny.

Joseph, son of Philip Triller and Catharine, born November 12, 1797, and baptized June 24, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

Anna Maria, daughter of Wilhelm Fries and Elisabeth, born May 23, 1798, and baptized June 24. Witness: Anna Maria Fries.

Mannin, child of Abraham Dennis and Sussanna, born July 7, 1796, and baptized September 16, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

Catharine, born November 7, 1797, and baptized September 16, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

Isaac, son of Abraham Swisher and Christina, born August 2, 1798, and baptized September 16, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

John, son of Isaac Leyde and Anna, born August 17 and baptized September 16, 1798. Witnesses: John Leyde and Mary Fries.

Jane, daughter of Nicholus Winterstein and Elisabetha, born August 7 and baptized September 16, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

Margareth Weaver, daughter of Joseph Orr and Elisabeth, born June 22 and baptized September 16, 1798.

Andrew, son of William Rivel and Barbara, born July 3, 1798, and baptized September 16, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

William Fries and Catharina had a child Philip, born June 11, 1801, baptized ——. Witnesses: Parents.

John, son of Daniel Steel and Anna, born June 30, 1801, and baptized ——.

Adam, son of Conrad Lineberg and Maria, born September 3, 1796, and baptized October 2. Witnesses: Parents.

John, son of Richard Allerson and Magdalena, born September 2 and baptized October 2. Witnesses: John Stud and wife Elisabeth.

Nelly, daughter of Esai McCardy and Polly Dilz, born January 20, 1793, and baptized April 10, 1797. Witnesses: Adam Dilz and wife, Christina.

Joanna Johnson, daughter of Joseph Orr and Elisabeth, born November 26, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Rachel, daughter of George Snover and Catherina, born November 11, 1796, and baptized May 27. Witnesses: Frederick Linebach and wife, Rachel.

Margaret Albert, daughter of Jacob Angel and Elisabeth, born April 7, 1797, and baptized May 27. Witnesses: William Kuhl and Margaret Belles.

Anna, daughter of Miel Raub and Anna, born February 12, 1797, and baptized March 19, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

Anna Diana, daughter of Andrew Consylya and Elisabeth R—, born September 27, 1791.

Rachil, daughter of —, born June 12, 1792. Witnesses: Elius Teter and wife, Caterrinah.

Andrew, son of Andrew Consylya and wife, Elisabeth, born March 14, 1796. Witnesses: Andrew Raub and wife, Susannah.

William, son of Joshua Wedge and Anna, born April 10. Witnesses: Andrew Rope and wife, Susana.

Margaret, born October 26, 1795. Witnesses: Elis Deater and wife, Catherine.

Anna, born September 12, 1796. Witnesses: Michael Rope and wife, Anna.

Lydia, daughter of Barnhard O— and Elisabeth, born March 20, 1797, and baptized May 28. Witnesses: Johannes — and wife.

Elisabeth, daughter of Bernhard Mooney and Mary, born March 7, 1795, and baptized June 11, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

Mary, daughter of Tobias Abiathar Poyers and Elisabeth, born August 30, 1795, and baptized June 11. Witnesses: Parents.

William, son of John Kirkhof and wife, baptized June 11th.

Sarah, daughter of William Thiel and Anna Elisabeth, born April 6, 1797, and baptized June 11th. Witnesses: Parents.

Charity, daughter of Peter Sneider and Margaret, born May 13, 1797, and baptized June 11. Witnesses: Parents.

Andrew, son of Jacob Raup and Catharine, born June 29, 1797, and baptized July 23. Witness: Andrew Raup, Sr.

Lydia, daughter of John Thiel and Catharine, born June 27, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

John, son of Christopher Kuhl and Nelly, born June 29, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

William, son of John Kirkhof and Olive, born October 6, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Peter, son of James Angel and Anna, born April 24, 1796, and baptized September 24. Witness: Margaret Belles.

Andrew, son of Adam Belles, born August 22, 1797, and baptized September 24. Witnesses: Parents.

Child of Conrad Sherer and Sharlot, born January 10, 1766, and baptized September 24. Witnesses: Parents.

Margareth, daughter of Peter Belles and Jane, born September 25, and baptized November 5, 1797. Witnesses: John Leyde and Margaret Belles.

Jacob, son of Johannes Henrich and Elisabeth, born October 1, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

Maria, daughter of Paul Kuhl and Susana, born October 12, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

Hannah Christina, daughter of William Crammer and Mary, born January 11, 1798. Witnesses: Abraham Swisher and wife, Hannah Christina.

Susana, daughter of Philip Crammer and Sarah, born May 27, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

John, son of Joseph Donfield and Elisabeth, born October 30, 1797, and baptized August 26. Witnesses: Parents.

Elisabeth, daughter of George Snover and Catherine, born June 31, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

Margareth, Waldorf, daughter of Frederich Kinney and Margaret, born December 10, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

Isaac, son of John Hodge and wife, born April 1, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

Rachel, daughter of Samuel Dilts and Elisabeth, born November 26, 1796. Witnesses: Parents.

Anthony, son of ——— Lantz and Maria, born July 16, 1798. Witnesses: Andrew Rope and wife, Susana.

John, son of Jacob Angel and Elisabeth, born June 29, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

Catharine, daughter of Elias Dieter and Catharina, born April 18, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.

Mary, daughter of William Sweazy and Catharine, born July 3, 1797, and baptized September 26. Witnesses: Parents.

James and Rachel, children of William Fries and Catharine, born July 4, 1797, and baptized September 26. Witnesses: Peter Fries and wife, Cecilia.

Wilhelm Henrich Weltz, son of Jacob Weltz and Alchey, born May 14, 1793. Witnesses: Henry Zimmerman and wife, Catrina.

Samuel, son of Abiatha Poiers and Elisabeth, born September 15, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

David, son of David Hern and Christina, born September 19, 1797. Witnesses: Parents.

Sarah, daughter of Jacob Linnberger and Elisabeth, born August 23, 1797. Witnesses: Friederich ——— and Sarah Curliss.

- John, son of Jacob Raup and Catharina, born January 8, 1799. Witnesses: Parents.
- John, son of Henry Thiel and Sarah, born April, 1799, and baptized May 12. Witnesses: Parents.
- Mary Angel, daughter of John Hodge and Elisabeth, born October, 1798, and baptized May 12. Witnesses: Parents.
- Thomas, son of John Kirkof and Olive, born November 4, 1798, and baptized May 12. Witnesses: Parents.
- Samuel, son of Barnhard Mooney and Polly, born February 28, 1799, and baptized May 12. Witnesses: Parents.
- John, son of William Angel and Anna, born January 23, 1799, and baptized May 12. Witnesses: Parents.
- Margareth, daughter of William Thiel and Anna, born December 30, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.
- Mary, daughter of William Furgeson and Elisabeth, born October 10, 1798. Witnesses: Parents.
- Sarah, daughter of Robert Craig and Anna, born March 29, 1799. Witnesses: Parents.
- James Stinson, son of Samuel Dils and Elisabeth; born November 23, 1798.
- John, son of Jacob Applegate and Mary, born April 20, 1799. Witnesses: Parents.
- William, son of William Fries and Catharina, born August 22, 1799. Witnesses: William Kuhl and Elsey.
- James Amazia, son of Peter Fox and Mercy, born October 20, 1797. Witness: Mother.
- Richard, son of Michael Dennis and Elisabetha, born February 19, 1790. Witnesses: Nicholas Dennis and ———.
- Jacob, son of Michael Rop and Anna, born December 11, 1799. Witnesses: Parents.
- Susana, daughter of George Snover and Catharina, born November 16, 1799. Witnesses: Parents.
- Abraham, son of William Crammer and Mary, born December 10, 1799, and baptized June 29, 1800. Witnesses: Abraham Swisher and wife.
- Philip, son of Adam Belles and Elisabeth, born June 12, 1800, and baptized June 29, 1800.
- Thomas Bulman, son of Jacob Philips and Elisabeth, born June 13, 1797, and baptized June 29, 1800. Witness: Mary Bensthota.
- Allena, child of Paul Angel and Catharin, born June 17, 1800, and baptized June 29, 1800. Witness: Allena Benschota.
- John, son of Philip Triller and Mary Catharina, born May 19, 1800, and baptized June 29, 1800.
- Samuel, son of John Kyckendal and Anna, born January 5, 1800, and baptized June 29, 1800. Witnesses: Parents.

- Mary, daughter of Jacob Hetzel and Phanny, born February 12, 1800. Witnesses: Parents.
- Anna Leyde, daughter of Peter Belles and Jane, born October 26, 1799. Witnesses: Parents.
- Charlota Marcreta, daughter of Peter Fries and Cecilia, born March 23, 1800. Witnesses: Parents.
- Caspar, son of Anthony Lineberg and Gracy, born September 27, 1799. Witnesses: Parents.
- Charles Gordon, son of John Lebar and Elisabeth, born April 21, 1800.
- Anna Leyde, daughter of William Fries and Elisabeth, born February 10, 1800.
- Phoebe, daughter of William Sweezy and Catharine, born November 12, 1799.
- Margaretha, daughter of Paul Kuhl and Susana, born October 23, 1799.
- Anthony Johnson, son of Jonson Orr and Elizabeth, born March 20, 1800.
- Peter, son of Hereme Peter Snider and Margaret, born December 16, 1795, and baptized March 22.
- Elisabeth Fries, daughter of Isaac Leidy and Anna, born December 23, 1800, and baptized June 21, 1801. Witnesses: Parents.
- Elisabeth, daughter of Andrew Diel and Elisabeth, born January 22, 1801, and baptized June 21, 1801. Witnesses: Parents.
- Ebenezer, son of Jacob Abelgate and Mary, born January 9, 1801, and baptized June 21, 1801. Witnesses: Parents.
- John Mathews, son of James Lamberts and Elisabeth, born August 14, 1800, and baptized June 21, 1801. Witnesses: David Kern and Christina his wife.
- John, son of Borny Morey and Mary, born December 17, 1800, and baptized June 21, 1801. Witnesses: William Tiel and ———.
- Philip, son of Jacob Raub and Catharine, born April 19, 1801, and baptized June 21, 1801. Witness: Andrew Raub.
- Samuel, son of Henry Kern and Susanna, born November 26, 1801, and baptized January 2, 1802. Witnesses: Parents.
- Peter, son of John Schrenck and Hanna, born November 26, 1801, and baptized January 2, 1802. Witnesses: Henry Zimmerman and wife, Catharine.
- Michael, son of Adam Diedrick and Margareth, born November 10, 1801, and baptized January 2, 1802. Witnesses: Parents.
- Sarah, daughter of Michael Raup and Anna, born December 20, 1801. Witnesses: Parents.
- Joseph, son of Peter Bellas and Jannetche, born March 24, 1802. Witnesses: Parents.
- Jacob, son of Paul Kuhl and Susanna, born March 20, 1802. Witnesses: Parents.

The first of these is the fact that the
 second is the fact that the
 third is the fact that the
 fourth is the fact that the
 fifth is the fact that the
 sixth is the fact that the
 seventh is the fact that the
 eighth is the fact that the
 ninth is the fact that the
 tenth is the fact that the
 eleventh is the fact that the
 twelfth is the fact that the
 thirteenth is the fact that the
 fourteenth is the fact that the
 fifteenth is the fact that the
 sixteenth is the fact that the
 seventeenth is the fact that the
 eighteenth is the fact that the
 nineteenth is the fact that the
 twentieth is the fact that the
 twenty-first is the fact that the
 twenty-second is the fact that the
 twenty-third is the fact that the
 twenty-fourth is the fact that the
 twenty-fifth is the fact that the
 twenty-sixth is the fact that the
 twenty-seventh is the fact that the
 twenty-eighth is the fact that the
 twenty-ninth is the fact that the
 thirtieth is the fact that the
 thirty-first is the fact that the
 thirty-second is the fact that the
 thirty-third is the fact that the
 thirty-fourth is the fact that the
 thirty-fifth is the fact that the
 thirty-sixth is the fact that the
 thirty-seventh is the fact that the
 thirty-eighth is the fact that the
 thirty-ninth is the fact that the
 fortieth is the fact that the
 forty-first is the fact that the
 forty-second is the fact that the
 forty-third is the fact that the
 forty-fourth is the fact that the
 forty-fifth is the fact that the
 forty-sixth is the fact that the
 forty-seventh is the fact that the
 forty-eighth is the fact that the
 forty-ninth is the fact that the
 fiftieth is the fact that the
 fifty-first is the fact that the
 fifty-second is the fact that the
 fifty-third is the fact that the
 fifty-fourth is the fact that the
 fifty-fifth is the fact that the
 fifty-sixth is the fact that the
 fifty-seventh is the fact that the
 fifty-eighth is the fact that the
 fifty-ninth is the fact that the
 sixtieth is the fact that the
 sixty-first is the fact that the
 sixty-second is the fact that the
 sixty-third is the fact that the
 sixty-fourth is the fact that the
 sixty-fifth is the fact that the
 sixty-sixth is the fact that the
 sixty-seventh is the fact that the
 sixty-eighth is the fact that the
 sixty-ninth is the fact that the
 seventieth is the fact that the
 seventy-first is the fact that the
 seventy-second is the fact that the
 seventy-third is the fact that the
 seventy-fourth is the fact that the
 seventy-fifth is the fact that the
 seventy-sixth is the fact that the
 seventy-seventh is the fact that the
 seventy-eighth is the fact that the
 seventy-ninth is the fact that the
 eightieth is the fact that the
 eighty-first is the fact that the
 eighty-second is the fact that the
 eighty-third is the fact that the
 eighty-fourth is the fact that the
 eighty-fifth is the fact that the
 eighty-sixth is the fact that the
 eighty-seventh is the fact that the
 eighty-eighth is the fact that the
 eighty-ninth is the fact that the
 ninetieth is the fact that the
 ninety-first is the fact that the
 ninety-second is the fact that the
 ninety-third is the fact that the
 ninety-fourth is the fact that the
 ninety-fifth is the fact that the
 ninety-sixth is the fact that the
 ninety-seventh is the fact that the
 ninety-eighth is the fact that the
 ninety-ninth is the fact that the
 hundredth is the fact that the

Elisabetha, daughter of William Teel and Anna, born August 10, 1802, and baptized September 6, 1802. Witnesses: Parents.

Andrew, son of George Puddebach and Eve, born September 29, 1801, and baptized September 16, 1802. Witnesses: Andrew Teel and wife, Elisabetha.

Phanny, daughter of William Fries and Elisabeth, born December 26, 1801, and baptized September 16, 1802. Witnesses: Parents.

Garret, son of John Benscoter and Gracia, born July 7, 1802, and baptized September 16, 1802. Witnesses: Parents.

Peggy Connelly, daughter of Derrick Allerson and Helena, born June 14, 1802. Witnesses: Parents. Baptized September 16, 1802.

John, son of Adam Bellas and Elisabetha, born April 25, 1802, and baptized October 7, 1802.

Pheba, daughter of Abramm Schwisher and Christina, born February 28, 1802, and baptized October 7, 1802.

Catharina, daughter of John Diel and Catharina, born October 11, 1802.

Else, daughter of Elam Allerson and Elisabetha, born July 12, 1802, and baptized October 7, 1802. Witness: Else Kuhl.

Jenny, daughter of John Guikendale and Anna, born October 6, 1801, and baptized October 7, 1802.

Maria, daughter of Philip Kuhl and Joanna, born August 11, 1802, and baptized October 7, 1802.

Elisabetha, daughter of Anton Linneberger and Grace, born November 19, 1801.

Elisabetha, daughter of William Kramer and Maria, born April 15, 1802, and baptized October 7, 1802.

Henry Haines, son of Peter Fox and Mary, born February 13, 1802, and baptized October 7, 1802. Witness: John Fox.

Sarah, daughter of George Mann and Anna, born January 16, 1801, and baptized October 7, 1802.

Jacob Philip, son of George Mann and Anna, born March 19, 1802, and baptized October 7, 1802.

Rachel, daughter of Christopher Kuhl and Nelly, born April 22, 1803, and baptized June 23, 1803.

Ruthy, daughter of George Snover and Catharina, born March 6, 1803, and baptized June 23, 1803.

Elisabetha, daughter of John Fox and Margaretha, born December 15, 1802, and baptized June 23, 1803. Witness: Elisabetha Fox, the grandmother.

Rachel, daughter of Nicolas Brown and Mary, born September 16, 1802, and baptized June 23, 1803.

William, son of Joseph Garner and Sarah, born September 11, 1802, and baptized June 23, 1803.

William, son of Peter Kuhl and Jerushia, born December 7, 1802, and baptized June 23, 1803.

Maria, daughter of Adam Kuhl and Abby, born February 5, 1803, and baptized June 23, 1803.

Joseph, son of William Kirshbach and Maria, born March 23, 1803, and baptized June 23, 1803.

John Kuhl, son of William Sweezy and Catharine, born October 28, 1802, and baptized June 23, 1803.

Susanna Charlotta, daughter of Andrew Rope and Susanna, born January 20, 1803, and baptized June 23, 1803.

John, son of William Fries and Catharina, born December 7, 1802, and baptized June 23, 1803.

Maria Magdalena, daughter of James Lambert and Elisabetha, born October 28, 1802, and baptized June 23, 1803.

Martin, son of John Fries and Mary, born December 12, 1803, and baptized January 17, 1804.

Henry William, son of Daniel Steel and Anna, born June 4, 1803, and baptized January 17, 1804.

Elisabeth, daughter of Jacob Rope and Catharina, born August 12, 1803, and baptized January 17, 1804.

Jenny, daughter of William Fris and Elisabetha, born December 8, 1803, and baptized February 28, 1804.

Johann Henry, son of Henry Freeman and Anna Maria, born December 27, 1803, and baptized February 26, 1804. Witness: Johann Hendich Zimmerman and wife, Maria.

Margaretha, daughter of John Swick and Margaretha, born September 20, 1801, and baptized February 26, 1804.

Philip, son of Henry Harter and Mary, born December 23, 1803, and baptized February 26, 1804.

Jesse Nolls, son of John Dills and Ruthy, born November 11, 1802, and baptized April 10, 1804. Witnesses: John Dills and Catharina.

Noney Beard, child of George Linneberg and Noney, born November 2, 1802, and baptized April 10, 1804.

Margaretha, daughter of Philip Johnson and Anna, born March 13, 1804, and baptized April 9, 1804.

Joseph Leonard, son of Henry Kern and Sussanna, born April 24, 1804, and baptized May 21, 1804.

Joseph, son of George Pudderbach and Eve, born March 5, 1804, and baptized May 21, 1804.

Gertrauta, daughter of Jacob Waase and Maria, born August 16, 1803, and baptized May 21, 1804.

Catharina, daughter of Jacob Waase and Maria, born August 16, 1803, and baptized May 21, 1804.

Elisabetha Esther, daughter of Peter Tiets and Esther, born May 6, 1798, and baptized May 21, 1804. Witnesses: William Ruhl, Sr., and wife Maria.

Anna, daughter of Isaac Leydi and Anna, born March 25, 1804, and baptized May 21, 1804.

and having been so long in the hands of the
 same family, it is not surprising that they
 should have been so well preserved. The
 first part of the book is a history of the
 family, and the second part is a history of
 the country. The first part is a history of
 the family, and the second part is a history
 of the country. The first part is a history
 of the family, and the second part is a
 history of the country. The first part is a
 history of the family, and the second part
 is a history of the country. The first part
 is a history of the family, and the second
 part is a history of the country. The first
 part is a history of the family, and the
 second part is a history of the country.

Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Steel and Anna, born February 16, 1799, and baptized September 6, 1804.

Maria Charlotta, daughter of David Kern and Christina, born June 3, 1804, and baptized September 6, 1804.

Margaretha, daughter of Adam Dietrich and Margaretha, born July 1, 1804, and baptized September 6, 1804.

Cathariner, daughter of George Dietman and Mary, born July 4, 1804, and baptized October 7, 1804.

Mary, daughter of Joseph Lacher and Barbara, born November 13, 1803, and baptized October 7, 1804. Witness: Catharine Basson.

Elisabetha, daughter of Thomas S—— and Hannah, born May 30, 1804, and baptized by Rev. Mr. Finley, October 7, 1804.

Samuel, son of William Diehl and Anna, born June 1, 1804.

Child of Adam Albertson and Elisabetha, born September 18, 1804.

Juliana, daughter of Daniel Comrada and Elisabetha, born September 14, 1803.

Ellener, daughter of Henme John Freess and Mary, born June 23, 1804.

Lizevan, child of Hereme Jacob Applegat and Mary, born December 24, 1804.

Maragaret Freas, daughter of Hereme John Ted and Catharin, born September 1, 1805.

Mahala, child of David Benscoter and Margaretha Linneberry, born August 22, 1805, and baptized November 25.

Elisabetha, daughter of William Sweezy and Catharina, born October 26, 1805, and baptized November 25.

Margaretha and Emly, daughters of Hereme Jacob Applegate and Mary, born February 7, 1807.

Jane, daughter of Herme John Freass and Mary, born January 24, 1806.

William, son of Hereme John Freass and Mary, born March 23, 1808.

Maryam H. Freass, daughter of Hereme John Freass and Mary, born October 26, 1810.

Henry Snider, born December 4, 1844.

Wife of Henry Snider, born October 3, 1844.

Catharine Snider, born 1834.

(Concluded.)

Journal of a Trip to Kentucky in 1795

BY LEWIS CONDUCT, M. D.

The following journal of a horseback trip to Kentucky in 1795, kept by Lewis Conduct, M. D., of Morristown, was presented in the original manuscript to the New Jersey Historical Society, of which Dr. Conduct was an original member, at its founding in 1845, by his grand-daughter, Miss Sophia W. Conduct, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Conduct was accompanied by a party of New Jersey men. His definite object was to visit his mother who dwelt at Cox's Creek in the Salt River valley, Kentucky. Other interests, commercial and educational, doubtless obtained among the individuals of the party. To Judge Alfred Elmer Mills of Morristown we are indebted for the following annotations on the life of Dr. Conduct, for which material Judge Mills gives credit to Henry L. Coit, M. D., who wrote a "Sketch of the Life of Hon. Lewis Conduct, M. D., of New Jersey."

He was born at Morristown, N. J. March 3, 1772 and died there May 26, 1862.

He received his medical degree, Feb'y, 1794, from the University of Pennsylvania.

He was a member of Congress from N. J., 1811 to 1817, and 1819 to 1833.

Chairman of the Reception Committee to Lafayette at Morristown in 1825.

A trustee of the College of N. J. (Princeton University) 1827 to 1861.

In 1835 he became the first President of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

He was the President of the National Convention for the First Decennial Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

He was for a number of years Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Jersey.

He was a Presidential Elector in 1840.

JOURNAL

June 8th 1795 set out from Morris Town at 1 o'clock & rode as far as Millers, on the Moschonekunk, 26 miles, Major John Kinney & Silas Cook of Essex Co. my companions. This divides the Counties of Sussex, Morris & Hunterdon, & is about 4 times as large as Whippany River at Morris Town.

9th. Rode 14 miles & breakfasted at Elders Mill on the Moschonk from thence to Easton a handsome Town, situated at the junction of the Delaware & Lehi on the Pennsylvania shore, from thence to Bethlehem, a Moravian settlement, beautifully situated on the banks of the Lehi, famous for its School for the education of young Ladies. The Lehi is a most beautiful river, & appears to be wider than the Delaware, at its Junction with it. The land is extremely fertile on its banks & produces in great abundance. Crossed the Lehi near Allentown in a Scow & my mare had almost jumped over board being frightened by the rope rubbing against her legs. Staid at Allentown.

10th. Set out at 5 o'clock & rode to Popes tavern to breakfast 14 miles. From Easton to Popes tavern the Country is very level & rich; but not well watered. The farms are large, & afford most excellent crops of wheat & rye. Many fields which contain not less than 50 or 60 acres are covered with a very luxuriant growth of both those kinds of grain. The weather as yet very fine. Allentown contains about 20 or 30 dwelling houses & 2 handsome Dutch Churches built of stone. People all Dutch, but for money will spare you anything. From Popes tavern the face of the country begins to change. It is more hilly & uneven untill you approach the blue mountains. The crops are not so good, & the land which is tilled appears to be worn out. Carters Town is about thirty miles distant from Allentown & contains about 25 houses, some of which are well built. It stands a small distance from the Schuylkil. From Easton to Carterstown, the houses are built either of stone or logs hewn, & the interstices filled with stone; they are in general two stories, & make a handsome

appearance. From Carters town we rode 10 miles to Herrings tavern & crossed the Schuylkill at the Gap in the first Blue mountain. The gap is narrow & the mountain very high on each side, but the road is good considering the roughness of the ground: great expense & labor must have been expended upon it. The sides of the mountain are covered mostly with Pines & handsomely ornamented with shrubs & flowers. Added to this the rocks which are pendant from the tops of the mount'n make a very handsome landscape. The weather has been very fine all day only something warm, but at sundown it began to cloud up & sprinkled a little. It appears to threaten a storm.

11th. Last night it rained very hard; but has stopped a little this morning. At 5 o'clock set out from Herrings & rode 14 miles to breakfast at young Reeds. Crossed the Schuylkill again & found it risen very much by last nights rain. Crossed the second blue mountain, a most dark, dreary & lengthy road, which I was obliged to ride alone, having forgotten my papers this morn'g. & had to go back half a mile for them. From the second blue mountain to Sunbury which is about thirty-five miles the road is very rough & uneven, being little more or less than a constant succession of mountains the whole distance, & but 4 or 5 houses or rather huts on the road. Reed's tavern which is lately built is a very elegant house. Broad mountain is the most considerable one of the ridge, & is eight miles over. The road crooks in almost every possible direction for the sake of avoiding the highest parts of the mountains. We forded many riverlets & creeks which were much raised by the rain, Shemlkin among the rest. There are some handsome flats of land on the road which are good, & well covered with pine trees. The weather continues cloudy & cool but no rain. From young Reed's we rode 25 miles to Titsworth where we put up for the night.

12. Last night it rained again very hard but ceased this morning. We rode 12 miles to Sunbury where we breakfasted. This town is small, containing about 45 or 50 houses, mostly of wood, but not well built. It is beautifully situated on a small plain just below the Junction of the northeast & west

branches of the Susquhanna, which is about half a mile wide & a most beautiful river. Sunbury does not appear to be a very lively place, but from its situation, it may flourish in a little time. From Sunbury we crossed the Susquhanna to Northumberland Town. It is the County Town of Northumberland county which is situated just above the former on the point of the two branches, & is about the size of Sunbury. This is the residence of the famous Dr. Priestly who is building a handsome dwelling house here. The weather is still cloudy & rainy by spells. Wrote to Dr. Lewis. Stayed in Northumberland 24 hours at Peter Jones a Cousin of Major Kinney's. During our stay here a building took fire, at which we saw Dr. Priestly.

13th. Breakfasted at Peter Jones's and at 6 o'clock, set out from Northumberland for Darrstown, 9 miles, where we again crossed the west branch of the Susquhanna.

This town is just building—the houses are all new, & about 20 in number. It is probable it will become a place of trade, as it has a fine Country bank, & is the place where the country people carry their produce to go from there to market by water. From Darrstown we rode through Youngmanstown, 9 miles;—this town tho' quite new, contains about 30 houses, mostly new & small. Buffalow Valley, which lies between Darrstown & the narrows, is a most excellent piece of Land; there are very fine farms through the whole valley, which are well covered with fine crops of wheat & rye. The timber is very large & fine, consisting mostly of Pines & oak. From Youngmanstown we rode to the entrance of the Narrows, a place so called from its situation between two mountains which run very near each other & divide Buffalow from Penns Valley & put up at Crawfords tavern, 9 miles from town, a house miserably accommodated for travellers.

Weather still cloudy & dull, but no rain: fine & cool for travelling. At Crawfords a young man shot himself through the hand, by carelessly handling a loaded gun.

14th. Sunday. Last night it cleared up, & this morn'g is very fine. At half past 4 set out from Crawfords & rode through the narrows, a dismal place to Aaronsburgh or Jews-

town, 12 miles to breakfast. This is a small flourishing village. After breakfast we set out from Jewstown & rode through Penns valley, a most delightful country, but not thickly settled. Part of it is a level plain of excellent land, on which we saw three very fine Deer. At 6 o'clock this afternoon we put up for the night at one Kerr's, thirty miles from Crawfords.

Monday 15th. At 7 o'clock set out, & rode to Matthorns; 10 miles to breakfast; weather very fine. From Matthorns we rode to little Juniatta at the mouth of Spruce Creek, where we forded Juniatta & proceeded to Frankstown 16 miles, across several ridges of mountains, in which we were bewildered & lost, & after wandering about some time we found our course & proceeded on. Crossed big Juniatta twice & towards even'g arrived in sight of the long dreaded Allegheny mountain, & put up for the night at the foot of it, at Holliday's. The land on the banks of the big Juniatta is as good if not superior to any we have yet passed, particularly a tract of it called Dunker's bottom. Big Juniatta where we forded it is about the size of Pisaick at Chatham. The land is very well covered with a very heavy growth of timber, mostly oak. Black walnut trees grow to an enormous size & height.

Tuesday 16th. Breakfasted at Holidays where we accidentally fell in with a Mr. Sears, who was going to Redstone, & at 7 o'clock began to climb the Allegheny. We determined to go the new road which is said to be 15 miles nearer than the old. The distance from one side to the other is 35 miles, & in this whole distance there is not a single house. The road is cut & part of the logs are removed for 20 miles of the distance, but in the remainder there is nothing but a very blind path, which winds about among the rocks, trees & logs, & in some places is so obscure as to be scarcely discernible. The ascents & descents are in most places very difficult as well as long. Most of the land on the mount'n is of an excellent quality, & very well covered with very handsome timber. In about the middle of the wilderness Maj. Kinney was taken very sick & we were obliged to be still an hour until he got somewhat relieved & we proceeded on. At 7 o'clock we got over the mount'n to an old Dunkard's habitation, where we put up for

the night, being almost overcome by the fatigues of the day. We were treated very kindly by the family who notwithstanding they were very poor, provided a very good supper, which was well seasoned with appetite. His sons went out in the night & caught a very fine mess of fish on purpose for our breakfast. They live on the banks of Connamaugh Creek, which abounds in Salmon, Buffalo fish, Perch, Bass, Pike &c. They caught us a Buffalo fish as large as a common Shad. As we were very much fatigued we did not proceed on our Journey until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, when we crossed Connamaughs Creek & Laurel Hill, which in Jersey, would pass very current for a mountain & no despicable one either, being about 4 miles over, & very steep & rocky, & the path full of logs. From the west side of Laurel hill we rode to the house of one Col. Hendricks, formerly a member of the Legislature of Pennsylv'a, who moved from Jersey several years since, & who treated us very hospitably & would receive no compensation for his trouble. From Coll. Hendricks we passed through Lyonier valley & fort, & put up at the foot of Chestnut Ridge at the house of one, Keler, a dutchman, making but 24 miles all day. Near Lyonier we came into the main road leading from Philad'a to Pittsburgh. Weather clear and hot.

Thursday, June 18th. At half past four A. M. we set out from Keler's & rode to Greensburgh 15 miles, where we breakfasted. Greensburgh is the Capitol of Westmowland County, & is about half the size of Morris Town. It is very compact & stands on a hill. From Greensburgh we rode to McKee's ferry on Monongahela, where a new town is laid out by the name of Portsillo, at the mouth of the Yohogeny. The Monongahela is a most beautiful river, near 200 yards wide, altho' it is now very low. About 4 miles below McKee's we crossed Monongah'a a second time & arrived at Pittsburg at half past 9 o'clock at even'g, having rode 48 miles. Here we found most of the taverns full, but finally we put up at Murphy's at the sign of Gen'l Butler. Pittsburgh is a handsome, flourishing & very lively little town, most delight'f situated at the confluence of the Rivers, Monongah'a & Allegany. It is incorporated, but the streets are not paved. It contains about 100

houses, some of which are handsome buildings. An immense parts is constantly passing through to Kentucky. The Al- every kind of commodity transported to Kentucky & the western territory, as well as the market town of all the western parts of Pennsylv'a. An immense crowd of people from all parts are constantly passing through to Kentucky. The Allegheny River is rather larger than the Monongahela where they unite to form the Ohio, but we found the water quite low, & falling very fast. We rec'd information at Pittsburgh by a young man who just came up the Ohio from Fort Washington, that the Indians were very troublesome on the river, having fired upon several boats, & had attacked & defeated the packet boat as she came up the river, killing one man & wounding two men dangerously. We were likewise informed that Flying Cloud, an Indian Chief had gone out with 20 warriors to avenge the death of one or two Indians lately killed by the whites up Alleg'h'y. This day has been very hot.

Friday June 19th. This morn'g it rained very hard, but towards noon it cleared up very warm. Spent the day in endeavoring to get a boat to go down to Limestone.

Saturday, June 20th. Last night it rained again, but cleared up about 9 o'clock this morn'g. At sunset there was a very hard gust of wind.

Sunday 21st. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh do not seem to be overburdened with religion, nor even the appearance of devotion. "Keep what I've got, & get what I can," whether by fair means or otherways, seems to be the motto of each individual. This morn'g we concluded to take our horses down the river as far as Wheeling, as the water is very low. Mr. Cook, Mr. Dunn, & myself set out for the purpose at 1 o'clock. Dined at Canonsburgh 17 miles from Pittsburgh. This town contains about 50 houses built mostly of logs. From Canonsburgh we rode 7 miles to Washington, but lost our way & rode 14 instead of 7. This is the Capitol of the County of the same name, & is a very handsome, compact village, contain'g about 70 or 80 houses, some of which are handsome buildings. The Courthouse is a very elegant one. At dusk it began to rain hard & continued most of the night.

Monday 22. At 6 o'clock we left Washington, & rode 11 miles to breakfast at a farmer's house, where we had a most excellent dish of Chorolets. After breakfast we proceeded on to Wheelin, 22 miles, which we reached about 6 o'clock, having a great deal of trouble with the horses. Wheelin is a small village lately laid out, situated at the mouth of the Creek of the same name on a very handsome eminence, & contains about 20 or 25 buildings, most of which are log houses. Weather very fine.

Tuesday 23. Took our horses 3 miles from the town down the Ohio, to pasture to be in readiness for the boat upon it's arrival.

Wednesday 24th. Weather very hot. Mr. Cook & myself were very tired waiting for the boat, which had a tedious voyage from Pittsburgh as the Ohio is very low. We had but poor society at Wheeling; the inhabitants lead very loose lives; Drinking & gambling are the principal employments. The Hunters & Spies bring bad acct's of the Indians, & say there are many signs of them on the River.

Thursday 25th. This morn'g at 4 o'clock to our agreeable surprise we were awakened by Major Kinney who just arrived with the boat. Wrote a few lines home, by a gentleman going to New York. These three days past I have been very unwell of a severe Lax occasioned probably by the limestone water, but is now mostly left me by the use of Annodines. We were obliged to wait at Wheeling untill Friday noon for a son of Capt. Dunn who is to go down the river with us, but has not yet returned from a visit to a relation. Weather very fine & clear with a favorable wind down the river.

Friday 26th. At 12 o'clock we went on board, our crew consisting of 10 men & 2 women; having likewise 7 horses. The water in many places we found so low that the boat stuck fast, & we were obliged to jump overboard & pry her off. On account of my ill state of health, the crew agreed to excuse me from performing the duties of rowing & jumping overboard. Every night notwithstanding the moon shone very bright, there arose so thick a fog on the river, that we could scarcely discern either shore, until 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning when the sun

began to scatter the mist. On Sunday about 1 o'clock we arrived at Marietta or Muskingum, a flourishing settlement from New England; the town is very handsomely seated on the south western banks of the Ohio, when the River Musking'm empties. We took our horses from on board, & put them in pasture & concluded to tarry the night to rest. In the afternoon we went to Church, where we heard an indifferent sermon well *read*. From Pittsburgh to Muskingum the distance by water is 16 miles. Monday morn'g at 4 o'clock we went on board again, & proceeded on our voyage. During the day we passed the settlements named Belle Ville & Belle Pray, & the mouth of the Little Kanahwa river. This afternoon we had several thunder showers; & the night was most dismally dark & rainy, with much thunder & lightning. The gloominess of the weather added to the apprehension we had of the Indians, made us pass a dreary night. Every person we saw, confirmed the evil tidings of the Indians. In the morning we came up with Hunt's boat, & went in company with it. At evening we found ourselves within a few miles of Tart's falls, which we concluded not to cross till morning, & went on shore at the mouth of mill creek where we passed the night.

Wednesday morning, July 1st. At 3 o'clock we proceeded on, & crossed the little falls without difficulty. This morn'g I was seized with a violent pain in my head & breast which lasted till evening, when it began to mitigate: in the evening I raised several mouthfulls of blood, & some more on Thursday morn'g. Sometime in the night we arrived at the mouth of the Great Kanahwa, where we parted with one of our crew, Mr. Davis, a very clever man, & took a foolish dutch man on board bound for Kentucky. There is a considerable settlement at the mouth of Kanahwa, & the Inhabitants are very apprehensive of a visit from the Indians. Yesterday we saw two Canoes made of bark, & a raft of logs which the Indians had used to transport themselves across the river to the Virginia shore. The Kanahwa is about two thirds as large as the Ohio, & we found it considerably swollen by rains which have fallen near its source, which is of great service to us. Mr. Hunt's boat passed us while we lay at Kanahwa & promised to wait at

Galliopolis three miles below until we came up, but when we came there on Thursday morn'g, we found they did not call. Galliopolis is a flourishing settlement on the northwestern side of the river; the inhabitants are altogether French. A few miles below this place, we heard the noise of several bells which seemed to be near the shore & which were supposed to be Indians, as they had frequently made use of this stratagem to decoy boats on shore, the people supposing them to be horses or cows. At Galliopolis two Frenchmen going to Limestown in a Canoe loaded with Liquor fell in company with us. Weather very fine. This day our landlady Mrs. Dunn was taken very sick & continued so till Friday morn'g 3d July when she seemed considerably better. Several of our crew, viz: Capt. Dunn, Robt. Dunn & our dutchman were all unwell this morn'g. Last night we passed the mouth of Big Sandy River, big & little Wyandot Creek & this morn'g of Little Sandy, which is the place where the packet boat was lately defeated by the Indians. The Ohio having rec'd so many tributary streams is here swelled to an enormous size, almost a mile wide & is very deep, & a most elegant river. Weather still continues very fine. Passed several flourishing settlements a little above the three Islands.

Saturday July 4th. In commemoration of our anniversary, we ushered in the day by the discharge of our rifles on board the boat, & notwithstanding we were huddled together within the narrow limits of a Kentucky boat, we were enabled with the help of a little whiskey & a turkey which we killed on shore, to pass the day with as much hilarity & glee, as our Countrymen on land. It was a day of mirth to us, on two accounts; 1st, in commemoration of Independence, & 2nd as it was the day which freed us from our confinement on board the boat, & rendered us prisoners at large once more. At sunset we landed three miles above Limestown where we staid the night, & in the morn'g of the 5th we proceeded to Limestown on horseback & breakfasted. This is a small village containing about 30 houses, & is the landing place for most of the boats whose crews are bound to Kentucky. After breakfast we bid adieu to Major Kinney, who left us to go into Ken-

tucky. Mr. Cook & myself luckily found a boat going directly to Cincinnati & after breakfasting we again resumed our old stations on board the boat, the weather being very hot. Wrote home.

Monday 6th July. This day has been one of the most sultry I ever knew. Our passage down was very tedious as the violence of the heat prevented us from rowing, & the wind blew strongly up the river all day. At 6 o'clock P. M. we arrived at Columbia, a flourishing village seated at the mouth of the little Miami river, where we went on shore for some refreshment. Here I saw three old acquaintances from Jersey viz: Isaac Morris, Gideon Riggs, & the widow of Dan'l Wood. As the intensity of the heat had rendered me very sick, I concluded to ride on horseback to Cincinnati which is six miles. After obtaining some refreshment, which revived me very much, I started & arrived in town at 8 o'clock in the even'g & put up at Winston's tavern, & at 9 Mr. Cook arrived in the boat.

Tuesday July 7th. Mr. Cook & myself spent this day in company with Ezra Freeman & Daniel Symmes Esq's whom we found at Cincinnati. I staid here untill Friday afternoon, when Dan'l Symmes, Judge Pyatt & myself set out for North Bend, & arrived there at sundown. Mr. Cook left me on Thursday morn'g, & started for the falls. In him I lost my only companion whom, I had left, & parted with him with regret. Cincinnati has flourished with more rapidity than any town in the western Country beside. It is now between six and seven years since it was first laid out, & it already contains as many houses as Elizabeth town. The buildings are all of wood, & some of them are handsome. The town is situated on the north western shore of the Ohio, directly opposite the mouth of Licking River, which is about 100 yards wide & navigable a great distance upward for boats & canoes. Fort Washington stands on an eminence in the town of Cincinnati, which has been one principal reason of its rapid growth, as it was the residence of the bulk of the army a long time, & afforded a good ready market for all kinds of produce. Near Fort Washington is to be seen the remains of an ancient piece

of fortification, which has given rise to many different conjectures. There are several such in different parts of the western world; one on the Little Miami river. Neither the oldest inhabitants, nor Indians, can give any account of them, nor does history inform us any thing concerning them. The fortifications are said to be very regular, which induces some to suppose, that this Country was formerly inhabited, by some warlike people, who are now entirely extinct. If this be the case, a great length of time must have elapsed, since their day, as no traces of agriculture are to be seen, & within their fortifications the timber appears to be of the same age with that of the forest. The Inhabitants of Cincinnati cannot boast much of their morality, as they possess but little of it. It appears to be the most debauched place I ever saw. North Bend is fourteen miles distant from Cincinnati, & is the residence of Judge Symmes. It is so called from a turn which the Ohio makes towards the north. The two rivers, Ohio, & Big Miami approach within three quarters of a mile of each other at this place, where the City Miami, is laid off, at right angles. The ground on which the town is to stand, is very uneven, fully as much so, as the Short hills between Morris & Essex. At present there are not more than a dozen log cabins built, & it seems to be declining. We remained at Judge Symmes's, until Sunday morning when the Judge accompanied us to Cincinnati. Weather still very sultry & dry. I remained at Cincinnati until Thursday morning 16th July when I started for Kentucky, & crossed the Ohio at nine o'clock in the morning, in company with a stranger. We rode thirty two miles this day, the weather being very sultry & hot. At noon we dined at one Mr. Lee's, whose wife is a Daughter of Mr. Brasher, who lately moved from Jersey. At night we put up at Campbell's, where I fell in company with one Mr. Carneal, who was travelling to Lexington. In the morning we found ourselves not much refreshed by our nights rest, on account of the fleas, which were most intolerable. Mr. Carneal & his comrade were obliged to quit the house on their account & take to the woods. We suffered much this day for want of water, as well as our horses. The road is laid out upon a ridge, which is very

narrow, in many places not twenty rods wide. This ridge extends twenty five miles in length, & at this season of the year is so dry, that we could not get a drop of water the whole distance.

Friday July 17th. At 5 o'clock this morn'g we started & rode 7 miles before breakfast which we took at Little's, a place of miserable accommodations. From this we rode to big Eagle Creek a distance of 20 miles, where we found an exceeding good dinner provided. At 4 we set off again & arrived at Georgetown at sunset, making 40 miles the day. This town is handsomely situated on an eminence, contain'g about 100 houses, some of which are well built, & is the seat of govern't for Scott County. Weather still very hot & sultry.

Saturday July 18th, breakfasted at Georgetown & proceeded on to Lexington where we dined. This is the largest town in the western Country, being about the size of Newark in Jersey, & contains several very handsome houses of brick & stone. An immense deal of business is transacted in this town, it being the Philadelphia of Kentucky. It is altogether an inland town, having no navigable stream nearer than Kentucky River, which is about 15 miles distant. There is a body of land near 40 miles square round Lexington which is all of the very first quality, extremely level, & some of it under high cultivation. From Lexington Mr. Carneal & myself rode 9 miles to his plantation where we put up. Mr. Carneal treated us with the greatest hospitality, & prevailed on us to spend the sabbath with him, & on Monday morning he accompanied me to Greenfield, the residence of Peyton Short, Esquire, where I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Short & her sister Miss Symmes, in whose company the hours glided away very agreeably. Mr. Short has displayed a good deal of taste in the improvement of his seat, which, without exception is the handsomest & best improved farm I have yet seen in Kentucky, & is inferior to but few in Jersey. I spent ten days with this agreeable & hospitable family, during which time I took an excursion with Mr. Short to Frankfort the seat of governm't for the State, distant 18 miles from Greenfield. This town is just rising from the woods, having been but lately established the seat of

gov't. It is situated on the north bank of the Kentucky river, at the foot of a considerable hill, & at present contains about 40 houses most of which are of brick, & very neat & convenient. The Capitol is a spacious & superb building, being nearly 100 feet in length & three stories high & built of stone. The town is growing very fast, & bids fair to eclipse the neighboring ones. From Frankfort we returned to Greenfield, & on Wednesday morn'g 29th I set out in company with a Mr. Bedford for Nelson County, crossed Kentucky river at Delany's ferry, which we found so low that we forded at a few rods below the ferry. It is about 60 yards wide at this place, & is remarkable for its cliffs, or steep high craggy banks. The rocks in some places hang over the water, & are from 100 to 300 feet in height. Six miles from Kentucky river we crossed Salt River, which at this place is very small. Most of the Creeks, as well as this river are so very dry, that we could cross them without wetting the soles of our feet, owing to the intensity of the drought. Kentucky river divides the State into Two divisions, the northern & southern, or upper & lower Counties. We breakfasted at Salt River, & proceeded on our rout, & at sunset arrived at the house of one Jesse Davis, where we put up for night, making but 36 miles. Most of the country we travelled over this day, is quite a wilderness, & the land very broken & the soil but thin.

Thursday morning 30th, at nine o'clock we set out again, & at 2 o'clock I arrived at my mother's on Cox's Creek, fifteen miles from Davis's, which completed my Journey, to my no small satisfaction, being much fatigued with its length.

Friday Nov'r 12th. Took leave of my mother & family & set out for New Jersey, the weather being very fine & rode as far as Springfield the Capitol of Washington County. Saturday arrived at Danville, Mercer County where I met Maj. Kinney according to appointm't & was to have proceeded on towards the wilderness on Sunday morn'g but was prevented by a severe storm of rain, which abated in the evening, & on Monday 9 o'clock we started in company with Mr. Dural bound for Richmond, & Mr. Telfair for Philad'a & rode to the Crab orchard 25 miles. Tuesday morn'g early, we proceeded

on & entered the wilderness about 9 o'clock, being obliged to carry three days provisions for ourselves & horses. Crossed Rockearth river & encamped by the side of an old log near a small run, about 5 miles from the river, which is about 70 yards wide, tho' not very deep. As many Indians & hunters were in the wilderness, we judged it prudent to stand sentry for the sake of guard'g our horses; as the Indians are peaceable we did not apprehend any danger except having our horses stolen. In the night we were alarmed by the noise of some persons or wild beasts walking round our encampment, but we could not get sight of anything it being very dark. Wednesday morn'g by day light we proceeded on, & about 10 o'clock arrived at Logan's station where we had a fine breakfast of Buffaloes, Bears & Venison, which was a high treat. At dusk we arrived at Collin's station where we obtained permission to lay on the floor before a good fire, which contrasted with our last night's lodging, was a palace. Nothing can exceed the road for badness in some particular places, the mud being belly deep to our horses, & the banks of the Creeks almost insurmountable, from their steepness, & slippery nature, particularly big Richland Creek, which bank was very high & almost perpendicular, & slippery as ice. An old man in ascending it, after his horse had got almost to the top began to slide backward, & at length fell over & threw him down the precipice into the mud & water, where both man & horse stuck so fast that it was with great difficulty they were extracted. Crossed Cumberland river at noon, which is about 200 yards wide & very rapid. Cumberland Cane break is the most muddy part of the road, and it was with the greatest difficulty our horses could draw their legs from the mire. The mountains on each side the river form a very romantic scene, some of which are at least 700 feet high & are almost perpendicular. At dusk we arrived at the foot of Cumberland mountain & put up at Davis's station for the night. This may be considered as the end of the wilderness, tho' the country is but thinly settled beyond it. Our horses have stood the Journey very well as yet, altho we counted the carcasses of many who have been killed by the badness of the roads.

Friday 20th. At day light we began to climb the mount'n. This is the line of division between Kentucky & Virginia & is about two miles across. From Cumberl'd mount'n we descended into Powels valley & forded the River of the same name; which is about 100 yards wide & pretty rapid. In the afternoon we crossed Clinch River which is about 200 yards wide, verp rapid & difficult to ford, on acc't of it's rocky rough bottom. At evening we began to climb Clinch mount'n which for badness exceeds any I ever crossed, even the Allegh'y itself. The roads we have travelled over this day exceed even those in the wilderness for roughness. Put up at evening at Orr's tavern at the foot of Clinch, where entertain't is exceeding good.

Saturday 21st. This morn'g rode 23 miles to breakfast, altho' we called at several places, but could get none, untill we arrived at Hawkins Court House, South Western Territory. After breakfast we rode 14 miles to a drunken Dutchman's, where we put up. This part of the country is extremely well watered, tho' the land is not very fertile. Weather continues very fine.

Sunday 22nd. Rode 15 miles, & took breakfast at Ross's furnace. This morn'g we rode several miles in sight of Holsten river, which is a very beautiful one & appears nearly as large as the Ohio at Pittsburgh. Forded the north branch, near Ross's furnace. After breakfast rode 8 miles to Yansees, where we put up. Weather cloudy this morn'g but at noon it cleared up fine.

Monday 23. This morn'g is remarkably cold, there being a very heavy frost last night. Breakfasted at Boltons, 16 miles from Yansees, after which we rode to Craigs, the common resting place for Kentuckians, where we concluded to stay a day to refresh ourselves & horses. We found good accommodations & a scolding Landlady.

Tuesday 24th. After breakfast we walked to Abingdon, the Capitol of Washington County, Virginia, one mile from Craigs, where we dined & returned to Craigs & rode 7 miles to Greenoways, where we put up for the night.

Wednesday 25th. Rode 30 miles to Atkin's tavern where we put up. Weather still continues very fine.

26th. Rode 19 miles to Wythe Court House where we took breakfast, & proceeded on to Carters 20 miles further. Weather cloudy & threatens a storm.

Friday 27th. Left Carters early, & rode to English's ferry over New River, 12 miles where we breakfasted. This river, after running some distance further, obtains the name of Kanahway, which is the last water course emptying into the Ohio, & is 300 yards wide & a very beautiful river. Many marks of an excessive flood are to be seen which has been very severe indeed this fall, but at present the river is not very high. From English's ferry we passed through a small town called Montgomery, the capitol of the County of the same name, crossed the Allegheny mountain, & put up at Mrs. Kents tavern at its foot. This mount'n divides the western from the eastern waters, but is so small at this place, that we crossed it almost without knowing it to be a mount'n. One would not suppose it to be the same ridge which bears its name near Pittsburgh. Every day since we entered the wilderness, we have met an immense number of people swarming out from all parts of the Atlantic states into Kentucky & Cumberland. Weather clear, but very warm.

Saturday 28th. Rode from Mrs. Kent's to Smiths 12 miles to breakfast. Crossed the river Roanoak several times which likewise shows very evident marks of a violent fresh, having swept away everything before it, mills, fences, trees, stones, &c: &c. Staid the night with an old dutchman with a long beard. Weather cloudy & warm.

Sunday 29th. Last night it began to rain & continues so this morn'g. Rode from the dutchmans to Botetourt 9 miles through the rain, which wet us to the skin. This is the Capitol of Botetourt County & contains about 150 houses some of which are good buildings. The town would have a good appearance if was not spoiled by the narrowness of the streets. We remained here till Monday morn'g when our worthy friend, Mr. Duval left us for Richmond, & we proceeded on, after breakfast 24 miles to Barclays where we put up for the

night. Crossed James River. We walked one mile & half to see the natural bridge, which is one of the greatest natural curiosities of this country. From one foot of the arch to the other is about 30 feet, & from the surface of the creek, to the center of the arch 120 feet. The rock is about 35 feet thick, so that from the top of the bridge, to the bottom of the creek is at least 150 feet. The walls of the creek on both sides are nearly perpendicular, & of solid rock. The ravens build their nests in the sides of the rock & the whole together has a most romantic appearance.

Tuesday, Dec'r 1st. Left Barclay's at 7 o'clock & rode to a small handsome village called Lexington to breakfast. There is an academy at this place, which in Virginia is much celebrated for the education of youth. Here we fell in with two or three gentlemen who were going to Stanton. About two miles from Lexington we forded the north branch of James river, which we found very high & rapid, being much swol'n by the rain. Staid all night at Steel 13 miles from Staunton, whence we rode to town to breakfast the next morn'g. Staid the remainder of the day & night at Staunton to refresh ourselves & horses. This is the capitol of Frederic County, & is the largest town we have yet seen. It is somewhat larger than Eliz'th town in Jersey; the buildings are good, mostly of stone, but the situation is bad, being surrounded with hills, & is not visible untill you get nearly into it.

Thursday 3rd. Left Mr. Telfair at Staunton, & proceeded on early this morning, the weather being very cold, but toward noon it grew warm. In the afternoon we crossed the north branch of Shenandoah about 80 yards wide, passed through a small village called Kezelstown, & put up at Pickering's.

Friday 4th. This morn'g passed through a small village called New Market, & rode 14 miles to Shenandoah, where we breakfasted. This afternoon we passed through Woodstock, a pleasant village contain'g about 80 or 100 houses & lodged at one Snapp's, a pretty snappish dutchman.

Saturday 5th. Left Snapp's & rode through two small villages called Strasburgh & Middletown, from thence to Stev-

ensburgh or Newton where we breakfasted. This is a very pleasant & thriving town handsomely situated on an eminence, with a fine country of land around it. Since we have entered the State of Virginia, we have seen but poor land & that not well cultivated; but here it seems of a better quality & under tolerable good cultivation. Arrived in Winchester at 1 o'clock where we staid the remainder of the day & night. This is quite a large town, & there appears to be a good deal of business transacted here. The Inhabitants are all Dutch, the buildings not very good, & the situation very low & muddy.

Sunday 6th. Left Winchester at sunrise, & rode 12 miles to Davenport; where we breakfasted. A most beautiful, clear pleasant morning, & a most delightful country to travel through. From Davenport we rode to Martinsburgh, a compact handsome village, with several handsome buildings. Here for the first time since we left Jersey, we were treated with a dinner of Oysters. From Martinsburgh we proceeded on & at sunset crossed the Patowmack, a most beautiful river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, & put up at Williamsport, a small town on the bank of the Patowmack at the mouth of Conogorheagie, which is about 150 yards wide. The Patowmac is the line of division between Virginia & Maryland. Immediately after crossing the Allegh'y we found ourselves in a valley which on the east & west is bounded by two prodigious high mountains; the one on the east is called the Blue ridge, & that on the west, the North mountain, which at this place loses itself in the Allegh'y, but as it approaches the north, they separate. The general course of these mountains is north & south, & in some places, the intermediate valley is not more than two miles wide, but in others it is 20. Here we began to change our course, which hitherto has been south & south east; but now we keep the valley, which is almost due north. The mountains on east side, but more especially the blue ridge is of an enormous height, & very craggy & rugged. The highest trees on the top do not appear more than ten feet high, & frequently we observed the Clouds far below the top of the highest ridge, & resting as it were on the mountain. About 35 miles beyond Winchester there is a remarkable narrow passage on which the

road runs. You gradually rise a hill which for some distance separates the Shenandoah from a Creek emptying into it. Just before they join, they approach so near each other, that the hill is for several rods, not more than 20 feet wide, nearly 100 feet higher there than the surface of the water, & almost perpendicular. The Creek again bends to the left, runs round the point of the hill & empties.

Monday 7th. Left Williamsport at 7 o'clock the weather cloudy, & threatening snow: rode 14 miles to Greencastle a small town in Pennsylvania, where we breakfasted. Maryland is very narrow where we crossed, it being but 11 miles wide. After breakfasting, we proceeded on through the snow, & rode to Chambersburgh 11 miles where we fed our horses. This is the handsomest town we have yet seen. The buildings are all of brick & stone, new & very tasty. The Courthouse is, without exception the most elegant I ever saw. From Chambersburgh we rode to Shippensburgh 11 miles where we put up for the night. At dark the storm changed from snow to rain & continued raining very hard till morn'g when it cleared up very windy & blustering. Shippensburgh is nearly as large as Chambersburgh, but is not as handsome, nor as flourishing, the latter being the County town.

Tuesday 8th, Dec'r. Left Shippensburgh at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock & rode to Mount Rock 15 miles to breakfast. Found the Creeks high & roads very muddy. After breakfast rode to Carlisle 7 miles where we had our horses shod. This is a handsome town, contain'g many good buildings, & is about the size of Newark. Left Carlisle at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 o'clock, intending to reach Harrisburgh which is 18 miles, but the evening being very dark & the roads very muddy we were obliged to stop 2 miles short of the river, at an old Dutchmans, where we staid the night.

Wednesday 9th. Arrived at the bank of the Susquhanna at sun rise, which we found very high & rapid & difficult to cross. We were nearly two hours getting over. Breakfasted at Harrisburgh.

The Story of Beverwyck

A PAPER READ BY MRS. BENJAMIN SMITH CONDIT AT A MEETING OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HELD AT HER HOME, TROY HILLS, N. J., APRIL 8, 1913.

Thus runs Lucas Von Beverhoudt's deed for "Beverwyck." "On the second day of March, in the twelfth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the 3rd and in the year of our Lord 1772 between William Kelly late of New York in America now of the city of London, Esq. of the one part, and Lucas Von Beverhoudt, late of the Island of Saint Thomas in America, now of the said city of London, Esquire of the other part, doth bargain and sell unto the said Lucas Von Beverhoudt, that plantation or estate situated in the Township of Hanover, Morris Co., in the province of New Jersey in America, consisting of the several tracts of land which the said William Kelly purchased of and from John Barlow, Stephen Tuttle, John Marsh, Patrick Darcy and Daniel Cooper and containing near, or about, 2,000 acres. On the N. E. Lands called Tract 4. On the N. W. Lands now, or lately owned by Moses Baldwin, and Elenezer Ffarron, Junior, and running north, against lands owned by Vanderhoof, and John Bowsby. On the south by lands now or lately owned by Robert Ogden, Benjamin Smith, Benjamin Howell, and Samuel Parrott, also bounded by lands owned by Jasper Smith. All erections, buildings, houses, horses, cows, oxen, sheep, all negroes with their wives and offspring and all plantation tools and chattles whatsoever." On stamped paper affixed to the indenture, "I, William Nash, Esq, Lord Mayor of the city of London, in pursuance of an act of Parliment made and passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the second, Instituting an act for the more easy recovery of debts in his majes-

ty's Plantations and Colonies in America, Certify: that on the day of the date thereof personally came, and appeared before me George Daniells, In faith thereof and testimony thereof, I, the said Lord Mayor, have caused the seal of the office of Mayoralty, of the said city, of London, to be hereunto put and affixed. George Daniells of Fenchurch Street in the city of London, gentleman, maketh oath and saith that he was present, and did see William Kelly, late of New York in America, now of the city of London, Esq, sign seal and as his act and deed deliver Indentures of lease and release, hereunto annexed, bearing dates respectively the 2nd and 3rd days of this instant March and made between the said William Kelly of the one part and Lucas Von Beverhoudt late of the island of Saint Thomas in America, now of the city of London, Esq. of the other part. This affidavit was sworn at the Mansion House the 18th day of March 1772 before me, William Nash, Lord Mayor."

By this indenture from which I have quoted, and which I have in my possession, we find Lucas Von Beverhoudt owner of property in the province of New Jersey. The house was on this part of the plantation,—these premises, where we meet to-day. Troy was not a simple hamlet. Men were here, our ancestors. Sturdy and strong, self-reliant, intelligent men they were, chiefly farmers. John Cobb had come from Taunton, Massachusetts, attracted by the iron mines of New Jersey. The fire of Troy forge was kindled in the earlier part of the 18th Century,—two hundred years ago. Here Washington when holding his Headquarters at Morristown, seven miles distant, doubtless supplied himself with such sinews of war as the glowing heat of the patriotic old forge could furnish. I regret, that when I came here to live forty-five years ago, I did not put on paper the reminiscences of Mrs. Fairchild, mother of Dr. Van Wycke Fairchild. Her mother, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, had been a contemporary of Mrs. Von Beverhoudt, while she herself was a friend of their daughter, Adrianna Von Beverhoudt, and my mother was the friend and bridesmaid of Adrianna Von Beverhoudt's daughter, Ann Boudinot.

Dr. Van Wycke Fairchild, a dramatist by nature, used to bring Mrs. Boudinot before me with his perfect mimicry of voice and manners. Mrs. Dr. Stephen Fairchild told me it was no uncommon thing when friends visited Adrianna Von Beverhoudt for the servants to wake them to sample the goodies of their mid-night feast, using the eggs from the farm, while the eggs used by the family were purchased.

I must not forget old Peggy, who had been a slave in the family. She called about once a year, and delighted to go about this house, stand at the door of a room and with long skinny finger point in the room, telling me with sepulchral tone, where this one died, where another was born, and incidents, old servants love so well to recall. She ended with the assertion: "It was a haunted house." Longfellow writes, "All houses wherein men and women have lived and died are haunted houses."

The ghost, however, must have departed with the Condit advent, as I have never been disturbed by nocturnal apparitions. John Showery, her brother, another old servant, had great veneration for "The Farm." He often became hilarious, and frightened me more by his unearthly shrieks and hoots one night, under my window, than any ghostly visitant could have done.

The first summer I lived here, Mr. Condit engaged him to work in the garden. A plough turned up the soil, and potatoes were planted. To the old negro this was desecration. A plough, and common potatoes, put in Beverwyck garden, where only a spade had ever been used before and choice vegetables grown—besides an abundance of small fruits!

Lucas Von Beverhoudt was a Dutch gentleman of property, a native of the Island of St. Thomas, one of the West Indies. This place was originally known as Red Barracks, on account of the number of barracks it contained. He changed the name to Beverwyck, after a place in Holland of the same name, where the family of Von Beverhoudt originated. The house stood on an eminence, about 500 yards back from the road. The drive to it came up each side then across in front of the house, not as now in a circle. On each side of the

entrance, up to the house, was a row of about 100 huts. The barn towards the road, was built by Mr. Von Beverhoudt. A row of pine trees extending from east to west, on the edge of the field towards the south, on the opposite side of the road, supplied the boards for it. My son tells me a few of the original boards still remain. After Mr. Von Beverhoudt's death the house was destroyed by fire, also the cabins. I was told however, by Mrs. William Condit, that only the kitchen end burned, and that this side was part of the original house. The house on the corner across the turnpike was a part of this house. It extended towards the well. The locust tree in the centre of the lawn was an old tree at that time.

According to the testimony of Adrianna Von Beverhoudt, the house during the Revolutionary War was the resort of General and Mrs. Washington, Lafayette, General Knox, Hamilton and Mrs. Green; and while away from the sterner discipline of war, during Gen. Green's command of the army of the South, they would often join in the festive dance. A letter from Gen. Wayne says that on account of mutiny among his troops he was unable to attend a ball given at Beverwyck. Lucas Von Beverhoudt writes to friends in a letter now at the Headquarters at Morristown, "It is worth a trip from the island of St. Thomas to Beverwyck to see that God-like man, Washington." Owned by a descendant of the family is a white silk bed-quilt, old, frayed, tender with age, so much so that it is seldom unfolded, which covered the bed in which Washington slept.

The following is copied from a newspaper published years ago. It was written by a one time pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Montville, Rev. Dr. John L. Janeway.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE.

Mr. Beverhoudt was a planter on one of the West India Islands. His most intimate friend, to whom he was devotedly attached, was, as well as himself, a most decided infidel. One day, while conversing on the subject, the question was started, Suppose the Bible should be true?

Then they entered into a solemn compact to the effect that which one should die first, he was, if permitted, to warn the survivor, if the Bible was true.

Some time after, when Mr. Beverhoudt was in his cabin at noon on the vessel in mid-ocean, his friend appeared to him, when he was wide-awake, telling him he had just died; that the Bible was true, and warning him.

The impression on him affected him most deeply. When he went on the deck, the captain said to him, 'Why, Mr. Beverhoudt! Are you ill? You look so.'

He evaded an explanation, but the impression deepened. On his arrival at port, he found a letter announcing the fact that his friend had died on the very day he appeared to him. It led to his conversion. He united with Dr. Romeyn's church in New York City. He either had then, or purchased later, a plantation of twelve hundred acres in Morris County, N. J. He united with the Reformed Dutch Church, at Montville, of which I was at one time pastor. He was an elder, and lived a consistent Christian life."

I will now read exact copies of a few of Lucas Von Beverhoudt's letters, which are in my possession.

January 2, 1779.

Mama and myself with your sister join in wishing you, and your whole house many happy years. Mr. Lott had a grand dinner on old years night, and a splendid ball in the evening. Mrs. Beverhoudt, and myself had the pleasure to partake of it, and I at one the clock in the morning to dance a minuet with one of the finest women in the world. Your account of the late rain and the prospect your stand have for a good crop next year is very pleasing to me, and wish I may reach the 500 Hhds. which Mr. Huygkue writes me he expects to make but as you say the expenses runs high. What you say relative to the depreciation of the money in America is most founded. It is certainly speculators, traders, Luke-warm patriots, nominal wigs and Tories, particularly in Philadelphia, that has depreciated, the money so much, and raised goods to such high prices also, so I believe, has sham sales been much

practiced in the seaport towns, but the merchants are not the only depreciators, the farmers comes not short with them. I instance a reason for one hundred weight of flour they will demand four hard dollars, or 120 continental dollars, for a fat ox they will sell for 12 L. hard money or 350 to 400 Continental, and, for every thing in proportion. I was obliged to give 60 lbs. for one bushel of salt and could get but 3 bushels, 150 lbs. for Brown Sugar, 17 lbs. for 1 gallon Stinkibus Rum, clothing for negroes for Winter \$3700 dollars. The brave and victorious soldiers, individuals, such as widows, and orphans and people, who lent their good money on bonds, suffer most. I will relate you an instance that is really melancholy. A father died some years ago and ordered his estate to be sold and the money equally divided among his three daughters, which was done by the executors of the will, and each daughter shared L. 15,000 pounds, hard money, which was put out as the girls were young, on interest, and bonds taken for them. They were counted women of vast fortune. The people who had this money on interest, had been base enough to pay them the 15,000 pounds that should be hard money, in continental money, the girls from being rich became poor, for while the money was good, they were supported with its interest, now they cannot do that but must break on the Capital. Widows that had 5, 6 or more hundreds pounds to draw on to live, and did live comfortable, are now starving, and want the necessities of life. The soldiers pay goes a very little ways. A Major General told me last old years day that his pay in the army amounted to 9 stivers our money per day, it is such people who suffer and the refugees who follow no trade nor have no farm they must live on the money they brought out with them or borrow money on their effects, while they will, when the money becomes good, be obliged to pay 30 or 40 for one. A Dutch coin a penny.

I received your letter, & made it my business to enquire about the two tracts of land belonging to Lord Sterling, and when I receive information about them, I will acquaint you with them, the tract of the 1000 acres well improved called Baskenridge I think will suit you best, it has always been

the hobby horse of Lord Sterling. It is well improved, has good buildings, at least a few hundred pounds will make them very good as they have been neglected through my Lord's incapacity to keep them in repairs. There is good meadows on it, as well as a place fit for grain &c, has also the largest, and best orchard of the choicest fruits on it. This place is, however no more Lord Sterling's property. The fee simple is invested in Mr. Phillip Livingston's heirs, and Lord Sterling had no right to publish the sale of it, of consequence the commissioners could not sell it. Philip Livingston some years past lent his lordship a large sum of money, on prior mortgage on Baskenridge, which mortgage, amounting to 10,000 pounds hard money. Mr. Livingston had foreclosed and the estate sold at marshall sale by virtue of an execution. He purchased it at the vandue, so it is Livingston's heirs, that must convey the deed. As encouragement about this estate, Mr. Lott tells me that Mr. Livingston when living and in the year 77 told him that he had netted the interest of his money that year, out of the place, namely of the 10,000 pounds. He did it in this manner; as he had no hands to farm the place he got a man to do it, for halves. This man had laborers to hire, which he paid out of the farm, with every other expense, and out of the net proceeds, they shared equally, & Mr. Livingston's half paid the full interest of his money. The Heirs will sell the place. Mr. Lott has wrote to them for the price, and terms, but I believe that nothing but hard money or Bills on Europe will purchase it.

August 24, 1779.

Mr. De Wint

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that your two sons are well and in school. I have a prospect to place them at Prent's Town next January, the best school on the Continent, they are to board with the widow Livingston, mother to Coll Livingston, son-in-law to Mr. Lott and she is a gentle woman of the first family & character. She has two sons, they are of the most promising boys I ever saw. I think your boys will be

better off when in her care, than if under yours or mine. I am worth a million of dead men for I am, thank God, hearty and well and have hitherto had very little gout. I wish to God, that Malleville could better his fate, or that he tasted of half the contentment that I do here; whatever makes you hesitate to resolve to make a trip this way, one six weeks in Beverwyck would perfectly recover you, if you are not quite recovered, besides I flatter myself, that were you to pay us a visit you would so much like the Jerseys that you would never think of returning to Pittiful St. Thomas. We never want for company at my place, not one day alone. I have the happiness to be acquainted with all the generals & officers of the American army and frequently to entertain them. I wrote you about a prospect to place your sons at Prince Town College & that they were to Board with Mrs. Livingston. I have now the pleasure to inform you that Mrs. Livingston has agreed to take your sons at 40 L. hard money (that is in silver and gold yearly a piece and 3 L. a piece each for washing besides their schooling). Continental dollars will not do. I, as well as my family are well, we live in a world of Company. General Washington's headquarters for this winter are in Morris Town, 7 miles from me, and the whole army is encamped in its vicinity. Acquainted with this great man and with all the Generals and will spend this Winter, merrily, especially as we have been so successful this Campaign, this Country has beyond doubt fixed its Independence.

“23 Nov. 1779.

To

John Rogier

I am sorry you cannot obtain permission to send me some cotton. I believe our Generall would willingly face me in this, but arbitrary power says no, I pity you all from my soul. Suppose all my estates in the West Indies to be clear to me—yet I would rather live in this free county, upon only two Hundred Hhds of Rum yearly, than be obliged to live with you for life and have income of all my estate. Mama has had the fever, & I, a small dose of the gout. We are both now perfect-

ly well. Your two boys are well and behaved extremely well, they go to a small school a mile from my house, where they learn to read & write. I am to agree with a man to board them, so when they are forwarded in their reading, writing and arithmetic so as to enable them to go to Paramus College or Print's Town College. I wish to God that this disagreeable war was at an end. I then could supply my estate from here at a cheap rate, with Corn—Indian meal and peas and hear frequently from you. I have in my former letters to you explained that Maria with Mrs. R. Beverhoudt was Mary which name I altered to Marir for reasons. Big Maris belongs to the widow. She paid me for her, with the money due her out of Ann Elizabeth's deal. I hope soon to inform you about your Little Farm.

"Beverwick, Near Morristown,

State of New Jersey, 7 October 1779.

I would wish that some of my St. Croix friends lived in my neighborhood here, tho' I have a large circle of acquaintances that visit me & I them, yet I want some of my old set. I have the honor to be acquainted with numbers of the general officers, with the Cols. and other officers, and frequently entertain them at my table. Mr. Lott and myself have had the honor to entertain the two French ministers, Messrs. Genard & La Luzerne at Beverwyck, I have in turn been entertained by them, in our last visit to Philadelphia. Both these gentlemen told me that they held my place the best situated and improved of any place they had seen since they left Europe, this pleased me a good deal. It is really a heavenly place, pardon my raptures, but it is really so.

"Beverwyck, N. J. 1780.

Mrs. Beverhoudt is in perfect health, she bids me to tell you that she likes the place very well, that there is nothing wanting to make her completely happy in it but the presence of Bettsey Rogiers & some of her St. Croix friends, among which your family is the first. Relatives and friends visited, coming in parties of twelve to twenty, Reaching America in sailing brigs, from St. Thomas to Philadelphia.

All the letters were written in English, except those to his brother-in-law, Malleville, which are in Dutch. The former letters were dated 1779 and 1780, there is a break here to 1796. I will not try to appeal to your sentiment, but read the letter as it is.

“Commandant Malleville,
Beverwyck May 21, 1796.

I am sorry that I must address you in English, & in the hand writing of another person as my hand trembles so exceedingly now that at most times somebody must hold it for me to sign my name. Our dear Bet, Warner, and the ladies with her, set off for Philadelphia to proceed to St. Croix. Our nephew Warren will relate to you my misfortunes and disasters, during the last summer and Fall, thro the continual overflow of the water so that I lost the whole of my crops of everything. Take all this in consideration, and remember me now in my distress. It will not satisfy you, except I pay in hard money, and God knows, that I have but too little of that, I cannot think to borrow money here for I must keep Beverwyck clear.”

Lucas Von Beverhoudt was born in 1737 and was married about 1770. His daughter Adrianna was born in 1781 and married in 1796. During the latter year Mr. Von Beverhoudt was thrown from his gig on his way home from Newark and was found lying by a large stone on the road from Hanover to Troy, beyond the Whippany River, by the farm now owned by John W. Decker. He died soon after as a result of his injuries. Master and slaves were laid away in a plot south of this house; and when the property was sold to John O. Condit the bodies of its former owners were re-interred in our cemetery at Parsippany; but Von Beverhoudt's grave could not be found, and his dust still rests on the place he loved so well.

It will be interesting to read the story of Mrs. Von Beverhoudt's family, copied in part from my mother's scrap book.

At the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, Thomas

Bordeaux lived in the south of France, a widower with an only daughter and child, aged 10 years. Determined not to flee himself, he sent his child away secretly in a vessel, to St. Thomas in the West Indies, under the care of a Protestant female domestic, carrying what gold could be quilted in her garments and concealed in a belt. The father was put to death. It happened that a Mr. Lasalle sent out an only son aged 15 in the same vessel under similar circumstances, accompanied by a faithful servant. These young people, in the course of a few years, were married, as their servants had previously been. When their funds became exhausted, the servants suggested the project of building a large oven, or ovens, for the baking of French bread, then unknown in St. Thomas. In the course of time, Mr. Lasalle, who was well educated in France, received an appointment in the government of the Danish Islands, and rose to affluence. His only daughter married a Mr. Malleville, from Europe. These parents had a son, Thomas, and three daughters. Thomas became governor. The oldest daughter, Maria, was twice married, first to Christian Suhn, a Dane, and Governor of St. Thomas. He died leaving a widow and one daughter, Maria Suhn. The second marriage was to Lucas Von Beverhoudt. Their daughter, Adrianna Von Beverhoudt, and her half sister, Maria Suhn, were both married at Beverwyck, Adrianna to Tobias Boudinot, nephew of Elias Boudinot, and Maria Suhn to President Wheelock, of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. To Maria was given a little slave girl, "Phebe," sister of "Peggy." She was born at Beverwyck, 1785. She lived forty years in the family of President Wheelock, and with his daughter, the wife of President Allen, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. She died in Brunswick, Maine, and was buried with extraordinary manifestations of respect, because of her rare attainments as a Christian, the strength of her faith, and her spirit of devotion. The narrative of the life of Phebe Ann Jacobs was published by the American Tract Society, of New York, and had a wide circulation.

Mrs. Boudinot lived most of her life here, but spent her last days with her daughter, the wife of Col. Amos A. Brew-

ster, Hanover, N. H., at which place she died in 1855. Mrs. Boudinot was actively interested in all the affairs of this place. We find her name among the members of our first Missionary Society here. In those days Scott was writing the Waverly Novels. She would sit by her bed-room window, the bed-room now the kitchen of this house, anxiously watching for the coming of the stage which would bring her the prized stories. Her weakness was the use of snuff,—quite a fashion in those days. I picture her, with her costly gold snuff box, tapping it as she talked. The family wealth decreased. To provide the money for the needed snuff, she had a little distillery at the foot of the garden, where from the abundance of rose leaves, she distilled Ottar of Roses, which article was sold for her by Elias Boudinot, of Newark, N. J. Her sons, Theodore and Von Beverhoudt, must have been devoid of reverence, and certainly not worshippers of their ancestor, for Lucas Von Beverhoudt's life-sized portrait, which hung in the hall, was their favorite target. The frame of this portrait, made of lignum vitae, hand carved, was eventually converted to the useful purpose of being a cornice for my parlor curtains, or rather, for the drawing room, or "with-drawing" room, as it was then called,—the ladies "with-drawing" from the dining room, leaving the gentlemen with their wines and pipes. The liquors of the time, mostly rum, came from the West Indies in hogsheads. Von Beverhoudt's orders were frequent and insistent.

Besides these two sons mentioned, there were four daughters. With one exception they married gentlemen whose names commenced with the letter B. Two of her daughters married brothers. The husband of one died soon after the marriage. The widow, a brilliant and attractive woman, lived here, with her sister. The pastor of the place, a widower, a most scholarly man, and a fine linguist, took great pleasure in her company. Wishing to take her to drive, he invited my grandmother to go to Newark, "as chaperon," as we would say now. When invited, she did not know she was to constitute the "crowd." To her amusement, the conversation was carried on in French! In course of time he re-married most wisely. But it may have been in remembrance of such rides that he found a fitting

figure, when to illustrate the shade of difference between the words "prefer" and "choose," he once said: "For instance, in case a man marries, he might prefer one person, and choose another."

Mr. Benjamin L. Condit, a brother of my husband's grandfather, was at one time overseer of the farm.

The last of the family to own this property was Mrs. Ann Bibby. Her great desire was to hold and possess this remnant of land her grandfather had left the West Indies to occupy. Her home was in Paterson, yet she spent the long summer months here. Her son was expected to be the successful farmer, but the soil had become impoverished. An idiom to express greatly exhausted land, was to say: "As poor as the Bibby flat." He had little thought of economy, loving pleasure too well. With his extravagant tastes, he gave up the unequal task of trying to make a living on a farm.

Here for three generations we find the descendants of Lucas Von Beverhoudt. There was no intermarrying with the surrounding families; so our interest in them ceases.

In closing, I exclaim: "What might have been!" if this tragedy I am about to tell had not occurred. Archibald Parrott, whose sisters had by their marriages connected the Smiths, Howells, Cobbs, and Farrands, was the acknowledged suitor of Adrianna Von Beverhoudt. In an evil hour he went with the gay friends of Boudinot, together with the negro Jake to the "Fishing Banks," off Long Island. When off the "Narrows," Parrott was drowned. All returned except Parrott. Jake hinted at foul play, and was threatened with death, if he ever did it again. I think it occurred on the Sabbath, and past generations have used this tragedy as a lesson to be heeded by those who disregard the command, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

To all, I would say: "Keep your Sundays for the Great Things of the Soul."

This same Adrianna Von Beverhoudt, who might have married Archibald Parrott, had he lived, became Mrs. Tobias Boudinot. Near the end of her life she wrote an account of her ancestry, her birth in the West Indies, and many later

events. She did this she said "to show forth the glory of God and his wonder-working hand with respect to her family." It was for her daughter she wrote, "to remind her of the goodness of God to her ancestors and to impress her with the persuasion that the same Almighty Arm which guided and protected them was still extended over the remaining descendants of the ancient Huguenots."

Addenda. For the following information regarding Beverwyck we are indebted to Mr. Edwin A. Ely of New York, an enthusiastic collector of Jerseyana, and a keen student of New Jersey history:

William Kelly, a wealthy merchant doing business in Hanover Square, New York City, assembled the property afterwards known as Beverwyck. He called the place "Red Barracks." He became interested in Morris County through dealing with the country stores. The first small farm that he bought was purchased from Patrick Darcy, the ancestor of the Darcy family of Newark. The most important purchase of Kelly was a tract of 1000 acres, extending from Troy to the Whippany River and Hanover. This he bought from the descendants of William Penn. To these tracts he added several adjacent farms, making in all about 2000 acres. Kelly originally came from England and died there, and was buried in London. In trying to find his grave in an old burial ground some years ago, Mr. Ely found that a railroad had been cut through the cemetery, and that the grave stones had been removed and had been placed in piles. Among them, he presumed, was the stone erected to the memory of William Kelly.

Necrology

JOHN HALSEY BONSALL was born at Morristown, New Jersey, June 12, 1880, son of James M. and Alida (Beach) Bonsall. He attended St. George's Hall, Summit, New Jersey, and Lehigh University, class of 1903. Deciding upon a professional life, he matriculated at the New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1905, and at the same time he studied law in the office of his uncle, the late Frederick H. Beach, of Morristown. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in February, 1906. He was associated with his uncle until Mr. Beach's death, in November, 1913, and since that time had been practicing by himself. While he was very active as a practitioner, he seldom appeared in Court, confining his practice mainly to office work and particularly to the handling of estates, in which he was especially proficient. In character, he was democratic; he won for himself the entire confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and was held in the highest respect. His judgments were well founded and his opinion was often sought and readily relied upon by his associates. His interests were many and varied. He never sought public office, but was an active figure in Morristown civic life, and his loss will be deeply felt by the entire community. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey, and one of its Board of Trustees. He was one of the Board of Managers of the Morris County Savings Bank and of the Morristown Memorial Hospital, of which he was for a long time treasurer; also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Iron Bank, of Morristown, and of the National Union Bank of Dover; a member and treasurer of the Washington Association and a Corporal in the Morristown Infantry Battalion. In all of these several positions he was very active, and he brought to each a deep interest and marked ability. His acts of charity and phil-

anthropy were very many, but he was so inherently modest that these were accomplished unostentatiously and with the least publicity possible. On June 16, 1914, Mr. Bonsall married Katharine Bayard, daughter of Nicholas Bayard and Sarah G. (Chapman) Neilson, of Perth Amboy, and she, with their daughter Katharine Bayard, survives him. He died in Morristown, Oct. 27, 1918, after a week's illness of influenza, culminating in pneumonia. He had been a member of this Society since 1907.

ROBERT DODD MEAD was born in Newark, May 19, 1851. He received a public school education in his native city, and upon the completion of his studies he devoted his attention to the dry goods commission business, in which he was employed for a number of years. In 1876 he entered the Howard Savings Institution, of which he was the secretary at the time of his death, having gained that position in 1903. He was a member of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, and the Roseville Athletic Association, and in politics was an Independent. He died Nov. 6, 1919, at his home 156 Roseville Ave., Newark. The family originated in England, going thence to Holland, and to the New World in 1690. The branch of which Mr. Mead was a descendant, settled in New York City, and afterwards removed to Pompton Plains, New Jersey. The line of descent from Peter Mead, who died in 1697, to Robert Dodd Mead, is as follows: John, Jacob, Henry, Jacob; Theodore, father of Robert D. Mead, who married Johanna Mary Dodd, of Newark. Mr. Mead married, December 26, 1877, Anna Dow, daughter of Robert J. and Anna D. (Joralemon) Baldwin. They had one son, Edgar B., who married Adeline, daughter of Henry P. and Gertrude Mabile. Mr. Mead became a member of this Society in 1911.

ROBERT JOSEPH COLLIER was born in New York City, June 17, 1876 and died suddenly of heart disease at his home in New York, Nov. 8, 1918, soon after returning from France. He was the only son of Peter Fenelon Collier and Katharine Louise (Dunne). He was a graduate of Georgetown Univer-

sity and took post graduate courses at the Universities of Harvard and Oxford. He was possessed of wonderful and varied culture, with a mind stored from the literature and learning of every age. He was scholarly without being pedantic and had a mental vision which traversed the entire field of the world's lore, and which enabled him to draw at will upon ancient, medieval and modern history. He was an accomplished linguist, a facile, graceful and vigorous writer, and on occasion expressed himself in verse of a very high order, interspersed with apt quotations and references from the classics, among which he favored the works of the old Greek writers, for he was very familiar with the language of Homer and Euripides.

He had a host of friends in every walk of life and his intimates and associates included the names of practically every leader in the political, social, intellectual, industrial and commercial life of America. He had a nature which was gentle and sympathetic as a woman's, combined with the most powerful and rugged of physiques, and in addition to being one of the first and most venturesome aviators in America and president of the Aero Club, he excelled in every branch of sport and at one time played on the All-American Polo Team. He was a keen lover of hazardous sports, and a number of times met with very serious accidents on the polo field and while hunting.

Mr. Collier took charge of Collier's Weekly in 1897, before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and showed such consummate skill, and brought such dynamic energy to the conduct of the publication that in a short time it assumed a place in the fore-front of American journalism.

In 1905 Mr. Collier became interested in the then neglected birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, in Larue County, Ky. He bought the old cabin, and a 110 acre farm on which it stood, and announced his intention of giving it to the nation as soon as a suitable patriotic society should be formed for it. This organization being established, Mr. Collier transferred the deed to it, and in addition gave a large sum for the erection of a granite memorial.

At the outbreak of the Great War Mr. Collier, who was a red-blooded American to the very tips of his fingers, and who had all along been, both in his personal utterances and in his papers, one of the most outspoken advocates of preparedness, developed an intense interest in the work which the Knights of Columbus were doing for men in the service. In company with Mrs. Collier he visited many of the cantonments throughout the country, and inspected the K. of C. and Y. M. C. A. buildings, and the work being done there.

In 1918 he undertook to execute many important missions in France, one of which was to test several new patents in connection with the use of aeroplanes in the battle zones, and to report the result of his experiments and observations to one of the largest aeroplane concerns in this country. Mr. Collier was ably qualified for this work, not only because he was one of the first flyers in this country himself, and one of the most experienced, but likewise because from the very first day that the Wright brothers were battling for the mastery of the air he was one of their staunchest friends and supporters.

Mr. Collier was a member of many societies and associations. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1912. On July 26, 1902, at Newport, R. I., he married Miss Sarah Stewart Van Alen, daughter of James J. Van Alen and granddaughter of Mrs. William Astor. His home in New York was on Park Avenue and his country place was "Rest Hill," Wickatunk, N. J.

DR. AUGUST ADRIAN STRASSER was born in Jersey City in 1874; he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia) New York City, in 1896; soon after he settled in Arlington, N. J., where he continued to practice until his death, on Nov. 20th, 1918. He was one of the early volunteers in the Medical Reserve Corps; was commissioned as a lieutenant and reported for service at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 1, 1918. The intense heat, and strenuous activities of camp life, he was unable to withstand and he returned home about a month later with an honorable discharge from the

army. In addition to having a large practice, Dr. Strasser was assistant surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital, adjunct surgeon at St. James' hospital and medical director and surgeon of the Stumpf Memorial Hospital, Kearny. Dr. Strasser was a member of the Hudson County Medical Society and the Medical Society of New Jersey; in the latter society he had been for three years, and was at the time of his death the faithful and efficient chairman of the Committee on Publication. He was also a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; one of the organizers of the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, which he served as president one year, and since as a member of its Executive Council. He was also a trustee of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of New Jersey. Dr. Strasser was a man of strong convictions and he had the courage to express them in advocacy of what he believed to be right, honorable and true. He had no sympathy whatever with the false theory that might makes right; his dealings with his fellowmen exemplified the very soul of honor; his life rang true, especially as a physician, a lover of his country, a citizen, a friend. He was a true man, who sacrificed life itself in his devotion to duty in all these and other relations of life.

He married Miss Harriet Claus, Oct. 11, 1898 and his wife and one son, John Adrian Strasser, survive.

His interest in historical subjects led him to associate with the N. J. Historical Society, as a contributing member. Although not very active, he was loyal, and was with us in our work. His early death we believe, has removed from our membership one who would have been of great service to our Society.

MRS. ALLA P. FIELD KENDALL, the wife of Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, Commissioner of Education in the Department of Public Instruction of the State of New Jersey, and daughter of Leonard Field, died on December 14, 1918. She was elected a life member of the Society in 1915.

Mrs. Kendall was born at Jackson, Michigan, in 1864, and there spent her earlier years. She graduated at Wells College, Aurora, New York, and was married on June 30, 1891. One child, a son, David Warwick Kendall, now a student at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, was born of their wedlock. A sister, Mrs. W. N. Carter, of Pasadena, California, also survives her. Mrs. Kendall died at a hospital in Jersey City following an illness of about a month. The funeral services were held at the Kendall home, at 154 Library place, Princeton. The interment took place on December 18, at Knoxboro, New York, the birthplace of Dr. Kendall. Mrs. Kendall was devoted to music. After her family music was her passion.

EDWARD DAY PAGE was born May 10, 1856, at Haverhill, Mass. He was a son of Henry A. and Myra (Clark) Page. He attended the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, from which he graduated with the class of 1875. He entered the employ of the wholesale dry goods commission firm of Faulkner, Page & Co., New York, became manager in 1880, and a partner in 1884. From 1898 until 1911, when Mr. Page retired and the business was liquidated, he was senior partner. During his active business life Mr. Page amassed a large fortune. For thirty years he made his home in the Oranges, most of which time he was a resident of South Orange. Mr. Page was president of the South Orange and Maplewood Traction Co., now a part of the Public Service. He also was a director in numerous corporations. He formerly was Mayor and councilman of the borough of Oakland, where he lived on his large estate, "Bygeberg." For several years he had been recorder of the borough and at the time of his death was a member of the Board of Education. His home, DeTweelingew, was one of the show places of Passaic County, and there he housed many valuable art objects. In 1909, Mr. Page was named by Governor Hughes of New York as a member of a commission on speculation in commodities. In 1913 he was again called to public service. This time Governor Fielder made him a member of a commission to investigate the care of mental defectives. This

body recommended sweeping changes at the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains. Mr. Page was a member of several New York Clubs. He was the author of books and of magazine articles on ethico-economical subjects, and belonged to sociological and economic societies both in this country and in Europe. Two of his books are "Morals in Modern Business," published in 1908, and "Trade Morals," published in 1914.

Mr. Page had been the editor of The Sussex Register since October, 1917, a responsibility assumed a few weeks after the death of his son, Allen Starr Page, editor and owner of that periodical. He took charge of the newspaper as administrator of his son's estate, and subsequently took a deep pleasure in his editorial work, which with him became a serious undertaking.

Mr. Page was married twice, his first wife being Miss Cornelia Lee, of Orange. She died on October 8th, 1915, and Mr. Page married Miss Mary Hall of Newton, daughter of the late Rev. John E. Hall, curate of Christ Episcopal Church of that town, on February 6, 1918, at St. Thomas's Chapel, New York. He is survived by his wife and two children, Mrs. Nelson Leitch, of Haskell, and Dr. Leigh Page, professor of physics at the Sheffield Scientific School, at Yale. Mr. Page became a member of this society in 1896.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who now divides with Washington and Lincoln America's most loving memory, died on January 6, 1919, after a brief illness. So great is his reputation, and so well-known are the outstanding facts of his life, that to attempt in a brief obituary even to sketch his career would be presumptuous. Increasingly with the years will he be appreciated, and when broadly sympathetic biographers shall from time to time, bring out the hidden treasures of his rich life there will be produced a narrative as yet impossible.

Mr. Roosevelt bore a special relationship to New Jersey through having resided when a boy in Morris county, a locality he considered, it is said, one of the "garden spots of America." Regarding his residing for a time in the Francis R.

Stockton house, long the home of Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, Mr. Dwight obligingly writes as follows:

"The Roosevelt family occupied the house at Convent, which we now own, for several summers, when Theodore Roosevelt was a boy in his teens. I am sorry that I cannot give you the exact dates. The family are well remembered by some of the older residents of Morristown. They attended the South Street Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts has told me that he remembers showing members of the Roosevelt family to seats in the Old South Street Church during the time that they were here.

"The only time that I ever had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Roosevelt, he recalled with great pleasure his boyhood days in what was then called the Kitchell house. His grandmother, Mrs. Bullock, of Georgia, the Southern lady of whom he was so proud, died during the time that the family were living there, and there are many memories which cluster about the old place. Theodore Roosevelt's father is said to have been the first resident of this neighborhood to appear on the road with a four-in-hand, and Mr. Roosevelt in his biography alludes to his father's love of good horses, but insists that his four-in-hand was for pleasure in the sport of driving and not for display.

"The house was built by Professor Kitchell, the State Geologist about sixty years ago. Soon after completing the house and laying out the ground of the estate, which comprises twelve acres, Professor Kitchell died, and the property was purchased some years after by the late Frank Stockton, the novelist, who made it his home for many years."

Mr. Roosevelt was elected a life member of the Society on July 3, 1903.

At a meeting of the board of trustee, held on January 6, 1919, his death was announced and Doctor Austin Scott, a member of the board, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The Trustees are stirred anew to profound sorrow, as the Membership Committee records the death of Theo. Roosevelt, until to-day a life member of this Society. They desire to place upon their minutes an expression of their deep sense of the loss which America sustains as this great man journeys to the larger sphere of life and action. The generations will not let die the memory of his virile manhood, his lofty purpose to render service to his country and to its history, his noble achievements, his intrepidity, his power as leader to win the utmost of devotion to his cause, his dauntless spirit summoning his fellow citizens to highest moral endeavor.

In a special sense Theo. Roosevelt is of those of whom Shelley sings;—

“Like to stars to their appointed height they climb,
And death is a low mist, that cannot blot,
The brightness it may veil.”

DR. ALEXANDER LELONG was born in New York City in 1840. He was the son of Martin Lelong, and Sophie Thierry, who married first, Jack Cordier, and second, Martin Lelong. His parents came from Montbéliard, a town of France, in Doubs, on the Rhine and Rhone Junction Canal, some years before his birth. Many years ago, while making a pedestrian tour through France, Dr. Lelong stopped at the old family homestead, where he was most warmly received. He had just graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia) when President Lincoln's call for volunteers drew him to the colors. He was appointed assistant-surgeon, and served with the Union Army in the department of the South until the war closed and he was honorably discharged, with the rank of brevet captain. After the war he went into business with his brother, Louis Lelong, who had established a gold and silver refinery at the corner of Church (now Halsey) and Marshall streets. The brothers conducted a successful business until the death of Louis Lelong, when the entire burden fell upon Dr. Lelong, who carried on the business for fourteen years longer, continuing active until within a week of his death. Dr. Lelong was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and had a wide acquaintance among military men. While in college he was a member of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Militia, and when he was commissioned assistant-surgeon in the United States Army, he was not assigned to any regiment, but being a volunteer and unattached he served in many departments, and thus came in contact with many different officers and men of the Union army. He passed through the horrors of war without any injury to himself, but he could never again be induced to follow his profession. He was a member of Garfield Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a past master of Oriental Lodge, No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons;

a director of the Fourteenth Ward Building and Loan Association, a director of Evergreen Cemetery at Elizabeth, a member of the Board of Trade, and an elder of the Clinton Ave. Reformed Church. He died at his home on Clinton Ave., Newark, January 11, 1919. Dr. Lelong married Mary Louise Winants, of New York City, who died Oct. 5, 1917, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. They were the parents of three children: Mary Louise, married Charles Nobs, of Newark; Martha J., married Walter H. Snelling, of Maplewood, N. J.; and Louis, his father's associate and business successor. Dr. Lelong was well known in the city of Newark in which for over half a century he was a prominent figure in business, fraternal, military and church life, and in which he was held in high esteem. He was elected a member of this Society in 1890.

DR. FREDERICK H. HUMPHREYS was born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1847. He was the son of Frederick and Frances Maria (Sperry) Humphreys. The family is a very ancient one, and traces descent direct to Sir Robert de Umfreville, Knt., a companion of William the Conqueror. The name derives originally from *Homme vrai*, and is variously rendered in history as Homfray, Onfray and Humphreyville. The first American ancestor was Michael Humphrey, who came from Lyme Regis, Eng., about 1640, and settled in Windsor and later in Simsbury, Conn. He married a daughter of Matthew Grant, an ancestor of Gen. and ex-Pres. U. S. Grant. Frederick H. Humphreys was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., and later he took special courses in chemistry at the Columbia School of Mines. He obtained his degree of doctor of medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and he pursued further medical studies abroad, but he never practiced his profession. Dr. Frederic Humphreys, Sen., the son of a well known physician of western New York, made the discovery of "specific homoeopathy" about 1853, and his "specifics" grew so rapidly in popular favor, that he was soon obliged to manufacture them on a large scale and founded the Humphreys Homoeopathic Med-

ical Co. for that purpose. Since 1890 Dr. Humphreys had been head of this company, having succeeded his father as president. For many years a patron of the arts, Dr. Humphreys was a member and patron of the Metropolitan Opera Co., in New York. He was interested in outdoor sports, exhibited at horse shows and was a member of the Morris County Golf Club, the Whippany River Club, the Somerset Hills Country Club and the Rumson Country Club in New Jersey, and of the Metropolitan Club and the Drug and Chemical Club in New York. He married in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1880, Louise Alfretta Parker and is survived by his wife, a son, Frederick Parker Humphreys, an ensign in the navy, and a daughter, Dr. Frances Augusta Humphreys. Dr. Humphreys died Jan. 14, 1919 at his home at Ridgewood Hill, Morristown. He had been a member of this Society since 1907.

JOHN LANE CONNET was born in Bedminster Township, Somerset Co., N. J., Oct. 10, 1848, the son of Samuel and Hannah (Thompson) Connet. His boyhood days were spent in Readington Township, and in Raritan Township, near Flemington Junction. He prepared for college under Rev. H. P. Thompson at Peapack, and entered Rutgers College in 1867, but withdrew after two years and taught the Oak Grove School, one mile north of Flemington. His college conferred the degree of A. B. in 1880 and A. M. in 1888. He began the study of law with the late Richard S. Kuhl at Flemington, was admitted as an Attorney in 1873, and Counsellor in 1876, and continued to reside and practice at Flemington the rest of his life.

In 1901 he was appointed County Judge, and reappointed in 1906, serving two full terms. In politics he was a Republican. As a lawyer he had the full confidence of the community in which he lived and worked. In the Presbyterian Church he was an active member, and had served as an Elder since 1885. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and Past Master of Darcy Lodge No. 37. He served as President of the Hunterdon County Historical Society in 1900 and again

in 1909, and from 1898 until his death was regularly elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

He married Oct. 22, 1879, Miss Rose Finch, daughter of the late Hervey C. Finch of Flemington, who survives him, with one son, Dorman T. Connet, engaged in the practice of law in New York City.

Judge Connet died January 16, 1919, and was buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, on the hill overlooking the village in which he had so long lived. The simple tribute, "he certainly was a friend to *me*" heard frequently since his death, perhaps best expresses the regard of his neighbors and friends. He became a member of this Society, May 16, 1895.

WILBUR FISK ROSE was born at Tuckerton, N. J., Feb. 11, 1838. He was the son of Francis Bodine and Sarah Early (Stiles) Rose and was educated in Philadelphia Central High School. He married in Camden, in 1869, Mary Caroline Whitlock. Their children were Elsie Whitlock (living), and a son and daughter deceased. In 1862 he entered the National State Bank with which he was associated for fifty years, and from which he retired as vice-president in 1912. He was the first vice-president of the Board of Trade, and later its treasurer. He was a director of the Camden Fire Insurance Association, the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Co., the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Co., the Mt. Holly, Lumberton and Medford Railroad Co., the Pennsylvania and Newark Railroad Co. and the Delaware River Railroad and Bridge Co. He was a former Republican member of the Camden City Council; vice-president, then member of the executive committee, of the New Jersey Bankers' Association; treasurer of the Camden County Society for the Prevention or Relief of Poverty; trustee of the Free Public Library; president of the Camden County Historical Society; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of other historical societies; 32nd degree and Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

Mr. Rose was of a gentle and courteous temperament and was a shining illustration of the old-time gentlemen. When the great war broke out he was in Germany. He was visiting

Nauheim, the famous resort in Baden, when the Kaiser's armies began their advance through Belgium and Russia. Upon his return he described to a newspaper reporter his trip through the Fatherland. He said that at the time of the outbreak of the war he was provided with travelers' checks, but no paper money was recognized, and the German merchants demanded gold for all purchases. Even banks refused to honor American bankers' checks. Mr. Rose called at the largest bank in Nauheim to have one of his checks cashed and was refused. A well-dressed man stepped up to him and addressed him in perfect English. "An American gentleman?" he said. Mr. Rose replied in the affirmative and the man beckoned him to follow him. They went to the second floor of the bank and Mr. Rose was ushered into a magnificently furnished office. The stranger asked Mr. Rose how much money he needed to get back to America and he replied. The German produced the money in gold and Mr. Rose offered him a banker's check for the amount. The German refused. He offered him a note and he refused the note. He smiled and handed Mr. Rose his card, saying "Gentlemen don't discuss money matters. You can send me the money when you return to America." The card bore the name of a German count and the gentleman was president of the bank.

For many years Mr. Rose was an active member of the Board of Trustees of the Centenary M. E. Church and he took great interest in the erection and equipment, in 1893, of the new edifice at Fifth and Cooper streets. He became a member of this Society in 1901.

EBENEZER CALVIN HAY was born March 8th, 1838 and died January 31st, 1919. His father, James Bruce Hay, came to this country in 1828, and started an iron foundry at the corner of Market and Beaver streets, Newark, N. J., in 1830. After a number of years the foundry was moved to Alling street, where it remained until 1895, when it was moved to Plum Point Lane. Mr. Hay attended Nathan Hedges' school, but left early to go into business, and in time he became one of our leading ironmasters, his firm, known since 1889 as the Hay

Foundry and Iron Works and incorporated under that name in 1893, taking orders for the structural steel for huge sky-scrapers.

At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the board of directors of the Union National Bank, and before the formation of this bank he was a director of the State Bank at Market and Halsey Sts. He was among the first to join the Newark Lodge F. and A. M., Kane Council and Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar. Mr. Hay married Anna Bella Lewis, daughter of Captain John and Mary (Denbigh) Lewis, on January 16th, 1862. He is survived by two sons, Mr. James Bruce Hay and Mr. John Lewis Hay. Mr. Hay was elected a member of this Society in 1896.

The family of FRANCIS LABAU is of French Huguenot extraction. Their ancestors left France during the persecution that arose in connection with the St. Bartholomew massacre (1572), and crossed over into England. The name was originally spelled LaBau. Francis Labaw, the first in this country; was born in London, Eng., and when he came over, settled in Amwell township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he married Deliverance Stout, a granddaughter of Richard and Penelope Stout, with whose story every New Jersey historian is familiar.

Francis LaBau, Jr., the son of Francis LaBau and Hester Jane Freeman was born in the old homestead, Main St., Rahway, N. J., Dec. 13, 1859. He attended a school in Rahway, from which he graduated and then entered Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa. Shortly after graduating there he began his railroad career with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia, but remained with that road only a few years, going to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, with which system he remained continuously for thirty-six years. Mr. Labau was recognized as one of the foremost traffic men in the country, and in August, 1917, was made traffic manager of the New York Central system. In June, 1918, Regional Director Smith placed him in charge of all traffic matters for the Eastern territory, and in that capacity he was largely responsible

for the vast work of the Freight Traffic Committee of the North Atlantic Ports, which body, through enforcement of the permit system, regulated the heavy war traffic, and cleaned up the dangerous congestion which threatened to block the flow of supplies to our army and the Allies. Mr. LaBau was a man of restless energy, an indefatigable worker, and often during the war worked at his office in the Grand Central Terminal from early morning until far into the night, and then carried additional work to his home. Overwork made such heavy inroads upon his unusual vitality and strength that, upon the insistence of his friends he went to Florida for a brief vacation. Soon after his return, he died at his home at Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1919. He had been living at Tarrytown since 1899, and was a member of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club and of the Transportation Club. He was also a deacon in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown. Mr. LaBau married Feb. 14, 1893, Miss Julia Hollister Stanly, who was born in North Carolina, but had been living in Rahway for some years before her marriage, and she and a daughter, Miss Julia Stanly LaBau, survive. He became a member of this Society in 1916.

DAVID R. DALY, of Jersey City, a member of this society since 1901, died at his summer home near Newfoundland, N. J., on the morning of February 3, 1919, after an operation.

Mr. Daly was born at Piermont, N. Y., in 1853, and, when he was a young child, his parents moved to Jersey City which became his home for the rest of his life. When still quite young, he entered into the employ of the old established house of J. H. Gautier & Co., manufacturers of crucibles in Jersey City, and remained a trusted servant of that firm for about fifty years, beginning on the lowest rung of the ladder and rising to be the general manager of their business.

As might be expected of one whose business and home life was so long bound up with Jersey City, he was for many years prominent in the civic life of the community, and while he held no public office except membership for several years in the board of education, he made himself felt in business life as a

director of the Hudson County National Bank and as a manager of the Provident Institution for Savings. He was one of the trustees of the Free Public Library, a member of the Board of Trade, and later of the Chamber of Commerce, and was identified with local charities and clubs. For many years preceding his death he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. In early life he married Miss Jane Gaisford of Dobbs Ferry, who with three of their four children, survives him.

Mr. Daly was a man of unusually attractive and winning personality. He made friends quickly and kept them always. His genial smile and cordial greeting will always remain bright in the memory of his friends.

ABRAHAM ROMEYN PIERSON, of Glen Ridge, died Feb. 13, 1919, from pneumonia, at Jacksonville, Fla. His daughter, Mrs. William F. Bevan, wife of Maj. Bevan of the marine corps at that time in France, died three weeks before of the same disease. Mr. Pierson was accompanied to Florida by his son, Lieut. A. Romeyn Pierson, Jr., Mrs. Pierson and a daughter, Mrs. J. W. Sands, going there as soon as news of his serious illness was received. For many years Mr. Pierson made his home in Bloomfield. He had lived in Glen Ridge since his marriage. He was an insurance broker, with offices at 44 Pine St., New York City. According to family tradition, he was a descendant of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, the founder of Newark. He was elected a member of this Society in 1915.

WOODBURY GERSDORF LANGDON, banker, was a son of the late Woodbury and Helen (Jones) Langdon. He was born in 1849, in the family homestead in Astor place, New York, and belonged to one of the oldest American families, in point of residence in that city. Much of his early youth he spent in France and Switzerland with his parents. Since 1902, he had lived in Morristown from four to six months of the year. Within a year he gave the Catlin property to the Morristown School for Boys, which it adjoined. Mr. Langdon was widely

known for his philanthropies, particularly those in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church of which he was a life-long member. He was a patron of the many charitable institutions of the church. He was treasurer of the American and Syrian Relief Committee, and relinquished that post reluctantly, only because of failing health. He married Sophie Elizabeth Montgomery, in 1882, and is survived by his wife, his sons Montgomery, John, Dudley and Woodbury G. Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Sophie E. Tyler and Mrs. Helen M. Brown. He died in New York City, April 30, 1919, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Morristown. He had been a member of the New Jersey Historical Society since 1907.

MISS CAROLINE MATILDA COE, a descendant of one of the founders of Newark, was born in that city on Oct. 11, 1826, in the old Coe homestead, Willow and Washington Streets, and moved to her late home, 620 High St., when a girl in her twenties, and for over seventy years lived there. Her ancestors on both sides were of the oldest Newark families. On her mother's side, she was related to the Brown family, original settlers of Newark. Benjamin Coe, her grandfather, on her father's side, came to Newark forty years after it was founded. The old well curb, dated 1800, which is still in the garden of the High Street residence, was brought from the quarry on Kinney Street and Belmont Avenue. It was originally at the corner of Court and Washington Streets. Out of that well both Washington and his aides drank, and also the British. Miss Coe was wonderfully devoted to her invalid sister. She was an intense lover of flowers and of nature. In her younger days she was a great belle. She was fond of horse back riding and was familiar with all the bridle paths of Northern New Jersey. She was an authority on the genealogies of the Coe, Brown, Davis and Baldwin families:—one gentleman making the trip from Texas to obtain verbal statements from her regarding his ancestors. Almost up to the time of her death, May 13, 1919, at the age of ninety-three, she was interested in the topics of the day, having the use of all her faculties. She was also the oldest member of the

First Presbyterian Church, where she had worshipped for many years. Miss Coe had been an interested member of this Society since 1890.

EMILIE SMITH COLES, the only daughter of the late Abraham Coles, (A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL.D.) and sister of J. Ackerman Coles, (A. B., A. M., M. D., LL.D.) was born in the City of Newark, Essex Co. New Jersey, February 8, 1845, and died at her city home, 17 W. 39th St., New York City, of heart failure, May 6, 1919. She was widely known as Vice-President of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, and also as a popular writer of hymns and short stories for children. She was educated in French and English private schools, and was a scholar accomplished in literature, music and art, and as such entertained the many literary and other friends of her distinguished father at his beautiful country seat, "Deerhurst," Scotch Plains, N. J. She was an active member of the Scotch Plains (open communion) Baptist Church, and was interested in the promotion of its domestic and foreign works. With her brother, she gave to the parish a thoroughly equipped building and gymnasium in memory of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Coles. For the Home for the Friendless Association of the City of Newark, she purchased a farm on top of the mountain at Mountainside, Union Co., N. J., and built thereon a beautiful, commodious, well equipped summer home. This she did in memory of her father and of her uncle, Mr. Warren Ackerman. She was of a retiring disposition, and her acts of love and kindness were as numerous as the days were long. Miss Coles was a life member of this Society, having been elected in 1897.

AUGUSTUS FITZ RANDOLPH MARTIN, vice president of the National Newark & Essex County Banking Co., died at his home, 25 Badeau Avenue, Summit, May 7, 1919. He was fifty-three years old. For thirty-seven years he was in the employ of the Essex County National Bank, and of the National Newark Banking Company with which it was merged.

A native of Newark, Mr. Martin was the son of William J. Martin, for half a century deputy collector of customs in Newark, who died four years ago. His mother is living at the age of eighty-three at the Summit address, where also live his sisters, Miss Emma Martin and Mrs. John Hillier Hart. Mr. Martin was a bachelor. When a boy he attended the old Chestnut Street school, and in March, 1882, went to work for the Essex County National Bank. He rose by gradations until he became cashier of the bank, October 11, 1906, a position he held until the consolidation of that bank with the National Newark Banking Company, when he became a vice president of the consolidated institution in January of last year. He became a member of this Society in 1897.

JOHN BODINE LUNGER was born in Asbury, Warren County, New Jersey, April 5, 1864, and died suddenly in New York City, June 11, 1919. His father was Amos Lunger, who died in 1864 from disease contracted in the Civil War, and his mother was Emma (Baylor) Lunger. He was educated in the public schools and at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey. His family on his father's side was of Swiss origin, his great-grandfather having arrived in this country during the Revolutionary War.

At the age of sixteen he entered the law offices of Ryerson & Ward of Newark. A year later Mr. Ward obtained for him a position in the Statistical Department of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, and, becoming interested in his actuarial work, he spent his evenings studying the science under the guidance of D. Parks Fackler, Consulting Actuary of New York, making such progress that he was appointed Actuary of the company when only nineteen years old. The Prudential had confined itself to the Industrial business, but Mr. Lunger urged the establishment of a branch to do "Ordinary" business, and in 1886 the company allowed him to open an Ordinary Branch, making him Manager of it. His work was so effective that in the tenth year the new insurance written by his department alone amounted to \$25,000,000. Meanwhile he had given much attention to organizing the clerical

force in the Industrial Branch, and simplifying the office methods.

His success as a manager was not unnoticed by other companies, and in February, 1897, the New York Life created for him the position of Managing Actuary. While with that company he travelled extensively abroad and was directly engaged in the solution of financial, agency and actuarial problems. In February, 1902, following the death of James G. Batterson, founder and president of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, and following the elevation of S. C. Dunham to the presidency, Mr. Lunger became Vice-President of that company. In 1912 he was made Vice-President of the Equitable, where in addition to his regular duties as Vice-President and the President's first assistant, he was given supervision over the field forces of the Society. But his services were as useful in connection with actuarial problems as with questions of administration and the stimulation of business. The Society's Accident and Health Department was established at his suggestion, and was organized under his supervision. Mr. Lunger was a keen student of almost every phase of the complex business of life insurance, having studied law as well as actuarial science. He has written many papers on life insurance. He had an unusual faculty for mastering the details of the business and all the intricate problems involved in its management. While his study and interest extended into every branch of life insurance, his breadth of view and intelligent interest in the big problems connected with the getting and renewing of life insurance made him a prominent figure in local and national underwriting associations, and he frequently made addresses at insurance gatherings. He was a Fellow of the Actuarial Society, and was honored by Yale University which included him among its instructors as a lecturer on life insurance.

From childhood until the afternoon of the day of his death he was diligent in business, but he found time for general reading, and gained cultivation and a high appreciation of the beauties of nature and of art. He was firm in his opinions but was patient, considerate and open to conviction. He

was a patriotic American. During the war he worked diligently in aiding the Government, and in stimulating a loyal spirit among our people. And he was constantly active in rendering friendly services to our soldiers and sailors at home and abroad.

He was married, June 15, 1896, to Jane Estelle Burnett of Cleveland. He lived in New York City in the winter and at Rumson, New Jersey, near Seabright, in summer. He became a member of this Society in 1917.

WILLIAM SMITH HARTSHORNE, whose death occurred on the 13th of June, 1919, came of an old and honored family of our city and state. His earliest American ancestor, Richard Hartshorne, settled at Atlantic Highlands in the year 1669, some portion of whose estate is still in the possession of one of the family. His line of descent from Richard Hartshorne was William, John, John, John, John, John. Mr. Hartshorne's maternal grandfather was Moses Smith, sheriff of Essex County and Member of the Assembly, about 1830. His father, John Hartshorne, at one time city treasurer, was living on his "farm" in the neighborhood of Warren and High streets when William S. was born July 29th, 1838. He attended the public schools of the city with some further education at a boarding school. At an early age he went into business, first in Chicago and then in New York with Mr. George A. Boice. For about forty years he was in the firm of Boice and Hartshorne, dealers in farm produce, with a large West Indian trade. On account of the interference with trade caused by the Spanish-American war the firm was dissolved and for the last twenty years of his life Mr. Hartshorne made his church and Y. M. C. A. work his sole business.

In his great-hearted zeal for the welfare of the boys and young men of Newark Mr. Hartshorne was moved to assist in the formation of the Newark organization of the Y. M. C. A., thirty-eight years ago, and during the whole of the period since was a wise and energetic member of the Board of Directors. For twenty years he was Treasurer of the Association, having his office in the building and making the affairs of the

organization the main work and object of his life. His familiar and cheery presence about the building was a constant inspiration and encouragement; for his interest was not confined to the faithful guardianship of the funds and accounts. His influence and helpful advice were sought and cherished in every department. Not the least of his services was the establishment of the summer camp for boys at Lake Kiamesha, which was brought about largely through his persistent efforts stimulated as they were by his own delight in outdoor life and his wholesouled love of nature.

He was one of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church, an honored elder and for many years the treasurer. Until within a year or so of his death he was also treasurer of Bloomfield Theological Seminary and of the Newark Academy. Of the latter institution he became a trustee to succeed his father, who died in 1878, and was for a time Vice-President of the Board of Trustees.

Rather late in life he married Margaret Bentley Harrison, whose early death cast an ever-present cloud of sorrow over his remaining years. Of that union there were two children, Margaret, who died fifteen years ago, and his surviving son, Lieutenant Richard Hartshorne.

Probably his Quaker ancestry tended to give Mr. Hartshorne his simple and devoted Christian faith, but it was his own personal endowment that made him so kindly and helpful in his social relations and so lovable as a friend. He was elected a member of this Society in 1896.

CHANDLER WHITE RIKER died July 4th, 1919, after several years of ill health. He was born December 3rd, 1855, in the family residence on Clinton Avenue then in Clinton Township now in the City of Newark. He was the fourth of the five sons of William Riker and Sarah M. (Hunter) Riker. On his father's side he was of Holland Dutch stock, an ancestor appearing in the records of New Amsterdam as early as 1634. His mother's ancestry was Scotch. His father was one of the pioneer manufacturing jewelers of Newark having established his business in 1846 and conducted it under the name of William Riker until 1893 when he was succeeded by two of his

sons under the firm name of Riker Brothers. Chandler W. Riker prepared for college at the Newark Academy from which he graduated to enter Princeton University, then the College of New Jersey, in 1873. He graduated with high honors in 1876. In his college career he showed great aptitude for mathematics and on graduation was awarded the Mathematical Fellowship, and spent the following year in Germany where he pursued a mathematical course at the Polytechnic Institute at Hanover, later attending lectures on Astronomy and Roman Law at the University of Berlin. Upon his return to this country in 1877 he entered the law school of Columbia University and graduated in 1879. In that year he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York as well as of the State of New Jersey, and in 1882 received his license as counsellor at law of New Jersey. In his practice he early specialized in municipal law having been appointed Counsel for Clinton Township as early as 1879, which position he held until 1892. He served as Prosecutor of the Pleas for Essex County from 1898 to 1903 and was City Counsel of the City of Newark 1904-1905 under the administration of Mayor Julius A. Lebkuecher, serving at the same time as President of the Equal Taxation Commission. In 1895 the Governor offered him the appointment of Circuit Court Judge which he declined. He was senior member of the law firm of Riker & Riker from 1883 to 1911.

Mr. Riker interested himself in the development and operation of street railways and was one of the promoters of the Rapid Transit Street Railway Company of Newark, the first of modern electric street railways in that city. It built and operated the Washington Street, Central Avenue and Kinney street lines which were later leased to the Newark Street Railway Company. He was also one of the promoters of the Plainfield Street Railway Company which operated an electric street railway in the city of Plainfield. Later he was one of the promoters of the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central New Jersey Street Railway Company which included by consolidation the Plainfield system and operated a street railway from Elizabeth to Dunellen in Union County and a branch to Rahway.

Mr. Riker early interested himself in politics and public affairs, but was never a candidate for elective office although he was prominently mentioned at one time for Governor on the Republican ticket. Although his devotion to law left little time for club life, he was nevertheless a member of a number of clubs, including the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, of which he was at one time President, the Essex Club, Down Town Club, North End Club, University Club of Newark, Essex County Country Club, Somerset Hills Country Club, York Harbor and Maine Country Club.

On October 15, 1891, he married Mallie B. Snyder, youngest daughter of William V. Snyder, one of Newark's leading drygoods merchants. Surviving him are his wife, three daughters and a son. Among the numerous appreciative obituary notices at his death was the following:

"As a lawyer, Mr Riker ranked very high. He was courageous, careful, thorough and sagacious and was especially at home in trial cases. As a speaker, he was clear and logical and marshaled his facts with rare skill. His chief interest was in his profession and while health permitted he devoted to it so much time that little was left for recreation. He was a man of attractive personality and had a host of friends."

Mr. Riker had been a member of this Society since 1886.

FREDERICK EVANS was born at Brecknockshire, Wales, April 28, 1865, the son of Rev. Frederick and Frances Evans. Two years later they brought him to this country and located at Scranton, Pa., where the senior Mr. Evans was pastor of a Baptist church. Later they moved to New York City and then to Franklin, Pa. In 1881 Mr. Evans went to Wales and attended school there for a year. He entered Princeton in 1882, graduating in 1886 with an A. B. degree. He was secretary of his class for some time and editor of a number of college periodicals. In December, 1886, Mr. Evans began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Philadelphia Public Ledger, but within a short time he went over to the New York Times, and during the summer of 1887 became assistant editor of the New York Tribune. In 1891 he came to this city and took the posi-

tion of managing editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser. Two years later, in August, 1893, he succeeded the late Noah Brooks as editor in chief. The Advertiser had long been owned by Thomas T. Kinney and members of his family, but late in 1895, they sold it to a company which included United States Senator John F. Dryden, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, former Governor Franklin Murphy and T. T. Kinney. This company turned it over to a syndicate sometime afterward, and Mr. Evans became one of the owners.

It was in 1897 that Mr. Evans became secretary to Vice President Hobart, a position he held until Mr. Hobart's death in November, 1899. Early in 1900 he became secretary of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company of New York, and later of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. He was in this position in 1903 when the Public Service Corporation, was organized and he came over here as secretary of the corporation, a position he held until November 22, 1907, when he was succeeded by Colonel Edwin W. Hine. He was a director and secretary of the North Jersey Street Railway Company and of the Consolidated Traction Company. In 1908 he became secretary of the New York Board of Water Supply.

Later, Mr. Evans and a few associates obtained control of Hampton's Magazine. He became editor, but severed his connection with this organization in 1913 to become chief editorial writer for the Wall Street Journal. On August 11 of that year he was stricken with apoplexy, but regained his health sufficiently to return to his duties afterward. Within a short time he was forced to give up his duties and he went to a sanatorium at Watkins Glen, N. Y., later going South for his health. For a short time he lived at the University Club in New York, but during recent years he had been at various health resorts in the South. He died at Tranquil Park Sanatorium, Charlotte, N. C., July 10, 1919. He leaves two brothers, Captain Frank C. Evans of the marine corps, and William H. Evans, formerly a newspaper man in this city and now in Philadelphia. He was elected a member of this Society in 1895.

CHARLES WINFIELD ARMOUR was 72 years of age at the time of his death, having been born on July 31, 1848, at the Armour family residence, Washington street, New York City. He was the son of the late Paul Armour and Elizabeth Graham, and was the youngest of ten children. He received his early education from private tutors, and entered the business field in Wall Street when he was only eighteen years of age. When only twenty years old he joined his brother in the business firm of Armour Brothers, note brokers and members of the Gold Exchange. This was successfully conducted for many years, Mr. Armour retiring from active business about twenty years ago. Previous to going to Morristown, Mr. Armour lived at Summit, where he operated the Stanley Paper Mills. He moved to Morristown nineteen years ago last May and bought a beautiful estate on Normandy Heights. In 1899 Mr. Armour married Carrie I. Colwell, of New York City. She was a daughter of William H. and Jane A. Colwell. Mrs. Armour died the following year, and later he married her sister, the late Ella J. Colwell, who died in 1916. There are no close relatives who survive Mr. Armour, as he had no children, and the other members of his family all predeceased him. He died at his home "Ellerslea", Normandy Heights, Morristown, N. J., Aug. 23, 1919. He had been a member of the Society since 1907.

ERWIN D. FARNSWORTH, who died at Lake Waramang, New Preston, Conn., August 24, 1919, was a descendant of Revolutionary stock. His paternal ancestor who assisted in achieving the Independence of the United States was Joseph Farnsworth, a Massachusetts soldier. Mr. Farnsworth was born in New York City sixty-five years ago but had lived in Newark and East Orange nearly all his life. His home at the time of his death was at 71 Washington Street. Mr. Farnsworth was a well known banker and at one time a member of the Board of Trade of Newark. He was married to Miss Harriet Gould, of Newark, and she and three children survive. He had been a member of the Society since 1896.

Proceedings of the Society, 1919

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY HELD ON OCTOBER 29, 1919.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Society, the Honorable Francis J. Swayze, and an invocation was offered by the Rev. Josiah J. Brown.

The minutes of the previous annual meeting, October 30, 1918, were read and approved.

The treasurer, J. Lawrence Boggs, read his report for the past year, and it was adopted, having previously been audited. The balance was \$869.46.

The report of the board of trustees was read by Vice President, Charles M. Lum, and was approved.

Justice Swayze at this point named a committee to nominate five trustees to serve for the ensuing three years. The committee was J. Lawrence Boggs, L. W. Dennis, M. D., and Mrs. W. W. Cutler.

The Corresponding Secretary, A. Van Doren Honeyman, presented his report, and it was approved.

The report of the library committee, in the absence of the chairman, Frederick A. Canfield, was read by the Recording Secretary. It was approved.

The report of the membership committee was read by Chancellor Edwin S. Walker, and was approved.

At this point the nominating committee returned and presented the names of Joseph M. Riker, Hiram E. Deats, Charles B. Bradley, Henry G. Atha and W. I. Lincoln Adams as trustees to serve three years, and there being no other names offered they were unanimously elected, the secretary casting the ballot.

The report of the Woman's Branch was presented by the President, Mrs. Willard W. Cutler, and was approved.

Mrs. William H. Westervelt, responded for the Bergen County Historical Society and told of the progress of its work.

A recess was taken at one o'clock and a social hour enjoyed.

At two o'clock an address on the "Shifting of Intelligence During the Past One Hundred Years," was delivered by Professor Walter T. Marvin, Ph. D., of Rutgers' College, for which scholarly and interesting essay he received the thanks of the Society.

The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO THE ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 29, 1919.

Reviewing the year past the board feels warranted in reporting progress. The functions of a historical society are retrospective, and usually are supposed to lack the progressive spirit demanded of institutions with practical ends in view, yet, because a historical society is maintained for the purpose of preserving the important and valuable facts of a past social experience, it has an educational purpose, and inevitably develops some program worthy to move abreast with the programs of all other institutions seeking the betterment of society. Not to satisfy the curious, though curiosity legitimately may be awakened, but to sift the past for material to make a better future the New Jersey Historical Society exists, and it appeals to its members to aid in this aim.

Enthusiasm on the part of every member, not for the past, but for the valuable things of the past for present and future use, will fill our alcoves with books, our cabinets with manuscripts and our museum with exhibits, and a personal interest in the proper use of the collected material added to the enthusiasm, will make the Society more and more a virile and progressive social force. Such enthusiasm obtains, and always has obtained, but more enthusiasts are needed. We have life members, contributing members, and honorary members—we need them all, but we need more than all active members. Such members will discover material, and will see that it gets to us, or we get to it. Now is the accepted time, now is the day to save historical material—before it is lost or burned.

The board takes this opportunity to acknowledge the enthusiasm and unflinching cooperation of the Woman's Branch in the ideals and practical work of the Society. The women are always here and always ready for any task.

Acknowledgment goes also to the many members and friends of the society who have aided during the past year in adding to the material and to the reputation of the society. Some have made gifts, others have given themselves through service.

The board with the aim of extending the uses of the Society has arranged for two extra general meetings during the coming year. A meeting will be held in January at which Mr. E. M. Colie will deliver an address on the late Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Senior, and there will be another meeting in the spring for which arrangements are making.

Two of the members of the board have served under the colors of the United States, Major W. I. L. Adams in the quartermaster's department at New York and Mr. Charles B. Bradley in the Navy.

The board welcomes the members of the Society to this annual meeting, and is glad to have secured as the speaker of the occasion Prof. Walter T. Marvin of Rutgers College.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Your Secretary reports far less correspondence the past year than usual. Only about seventy letters were received and as many written. The subjects embraced have been of little import, as compared with some of the earlier years.

Mr. E. Alfred Jones, of London, has been engaged for some time upon a work, which is to give an account of the leading Loyalist officers or other Loyalist officials of New Jersey in the Revolution. Whether it also comprises officers and officials of other States I am not informed. He has asked additional particulars to those obtainable in England, to which place or to Nova Scotia most of these men went during or succeeding the War, concerning certain persons or their families, viz.: Lieut.-Colonel John Morris, of Shrewsbury, the Barbarie Family, the Kearney family of Amboy, the Le Grange family of New Brunswick, Capt. McLeod, of Elizabethtown, William Robbins, of Quibbltown, Ruth Beadles, of Trenton, the Van Dyke family, of Somerset, Lieut.-General John Skinner, of Amboy, and William Taylor, a lawyer-Loyalist of Middletown. I was able to supply considerable data, but not of Capt. McLeod, William Robbins or Ruth Beadles. As to the Le Grange family, of whom Bernardus Le Grange was long a conspicuous member as a lawyer in New York and New Brunswick, I could only name his ancestor, John Le Grange, born 1630 in France, who came to America by the way of Holland in 1656, and who was undoubtedly Bernardus's ancestor; but as to Bernardus himself, while he certainly practised law in our State, he is not on the official list of attorneys, and particulars of his life and place or time of his death I have long sought for in vain.

The widow of ex-Governor Bedle of Jersey City, has been preparing for several years a work on the "Early English Settlers of Long Island, New York City and New Jersey," including the Forman, Burroughs and other families, and has suggested that our Society finance the publication. As we have no fund for this purpose, I suggested that, when ready, the MSS. be submitted to the Editor of our "Proceedings," so that it might be ascertained if it met the usual conditions for a possible publication, if not too lengthy, in our small quarterly.

The American Historical Association at Washington, D. C., referred to our Society a communication from Mr. Charles Johnson Post, Director of the "Publishers' Advisory Board," of New York City, which related to the furnace and foundry at Oxford Furnace, where most of the cannon balls used in the Revolution were manufactured. He stated that the building was still in a fair state of preservation, and that (quoting from his letter) "it was one of the most important factors of the Revolutionary period, and the British were unable to capture it, although several expeditions were sent into northwestern New

Jersey for that purpose." He said that it was liable at any time to be torn down, and that local interest would not attend to its preservation; that it ought to be preserved by the American Historical or some other Association. We were asked if we did not feel sufficiently interested to take some action.

The Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan War Preparedness Board, through their joint secretary at Lansing, Mr. George N. Fuller, requested for the use of the State all printed recommendations and plans issued in our State respecting memorials for the soldiers and sailors of the recent War. Mr. Fuller was referred to the Committee in Trenton, now engaged in gathering together New Jersey's part in the War and, I presume, taking some cognizance of what is being planned in the State for public memorials.

The connection between mosquitoes and our Society is not very clear, but I have had a rather interesting correspondence with Mr. Harry B. Weiss, of New Brunswick, concerning an article published in the magazine "Our Home" in 1873, your Secretary being then the editor of that publication. The article was by Dr. James S. Knox, then of this State, later of Chicago, but now deceased, and was on the subject of the relation of mosquitoes to malaria. Mr. Weiss, in a publication known as the "Entomological News," called attention to this article as antedating the acceptance of the real connection between malaria and mosquitoes by twenty-five years, stating that not until 1891 was such connection actually established. Aside from the evident humor in the article, Mr. Weiss thinks Dr. Knox, as a Jerseyman, entitled to some credit for a notable discovery.

Apart from these matters, as others do not require mention here, my correspondence has, as usual, been of the genealogical order, for inquiries are common and increasing from persons, mostly out of the State, who believe, or hope, that every difficult problem of ancestral lines can be readily determined from the books, pamphlets or manuscripts in our Society's library. Various of these inquiries were answered by stating that certain genealogical searchers might, for a consideration, undertake to unravel troublesome ancestral questions, but, where I could readily solve the problems, of course I have been glad to do so. Among the questions asked which I could not answer are the following:

The Rev. C. H. B. Turner, Rector of the Episcopal Church of Lewes, Delaware, inquired for "a record of the parents of Lois Bennet, who married Thomas Poinsett on Aug. 12, 1787, at or near Jacobstown" in Burlington County. They had children: Uriah, Solomon, Mary, Stephen and Asa. This Bennet had a brother, Joseph, who became a Methodist preacher of the Philadelphia Conference.

Mr. G. W. Freeman, of 124 North 20th Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., desired to know the father of J. W. Freeman, born near Passaic in 1821.

who went West in 1856. The father is stated to have died about 1867 at the age of 96, and was the son of Elijah Freeman, a Revolutionary soldier.

Mrs. Francis Lee Bash, of Hanford, State of Washington, wished information concerning Job Cozad, of Bernards Township, Somerset County, whose wife was Hannah Winans, desiring dates of birth, marriage and death.

Mr. J. B. Blackford, of 114 Cherry Street, Seattle, said he was the grandson of Samuel Blackford, who "according to tradition was a brother to Judge Isaac N. Blackford," a native Jerseyman, who went to Illinois and became Judge of the United States Court of Appeals. I could tell him that Judge Isaac had no brother, Samuel, as I had recently had occasion to look up Isaac's ancestry and family and write an account of his life.

Rev. George Moore, Jr., of 1176 Springfield Avenue, Irvington, asked about the father and grandfather of George Moore, born 1725, died 1815, of Spruce Run, N. J. I could only state that he descended, without doubt, from the somewhat noted Long Island Moore family, detailed somewhat in Riker's "Annals of Newtown."

Mr. Arthur H. Davidson, of 1334 East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, appealed for help as to the Davison family, of Middlesex, Mercer and Somerset counties, as he is compiling a history of the family. I made some suggestions as to the relationship between the Davison and Brinson (or Brunson) families of one hundred and seventy-five years ago, both families living near New Brunswick. A MSS. chart of the New Jersey line as prepared by Mr. Davison I have filed in our library.

Miss Hannah T. Shipley, then at Minnewaska, N. Y., but residence unknown to me, desired to know the exact location of localities in Elizabeth, Rahway and Woodbridge where the early members of the Shotwell family resided, and especially where Abraham Shotwell, of Elizabethtown in 1665, who heads the American line, lived.

Miss Jean Stevenson, of somewhere in New York State, but writing from Washington, D. C., is engaged on a work upon the Neale family, some of whom came from New England to Burlington, N. J., and desired more data about the Burlington family (there in 1713) and onwards. Some of her data from 1642 I will file in the Library.

My sympathies with all such seekers after a knowledge of ancestral names, dates and habitations are, unfortunately, greater than my knowledge, and your Secretary can only regret that he is not a Solomon, or even a Nelson, in respect to all old and of course all honorable New Jersey families.

I may add that almost all seekers after facts in our library rooms are tracing their ancestral or collateral lines, some to join patriotic societies and some to publish genealogical works. Fewer than should be are interested in purely historical matter, although there is still, in

New Jersey, a wide field for research in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. What our Society needs and would like to see are more writers and speakers upon the real live history of the State—dead history, if you choose to call it such, made alive again by hard toil and such acute brains as may distinguish readily between what is important and what is non-important in that Past which all Jersey men have a right to cherish.

Unfortunately this seems to be a period of decadence in our State as to promising historical writers, in which I include good writers of biography. Why I know not, but there are periods in such things as well as in political and civil matters. For over sixty years after the Revolution no one, with few exceptions, took pains to ascertain and preserve the facts of that, or of the preceding Colonial period. Then, suddenly, actually coincident with the rise of this Society (whether the Society sprang from the new-born fact or the fact from the Society), there came upon the stage an abundance of fine, strong, capable men, like Whitehead, Murray, Elmer, Nixon, Bradley, Tuttle, Winfield, Hageman, Rodgers, the Parkers (James and Cortlandt, also Joel), Salter, Allinson, Swords, Keasbey, Stryker, Haven, Mott, Nelson, and many others, who threw their personal force into energizing and translating anew the history of New Jersey, and this period lasted about forty years. Then it gradually waned, and now we have come, I trust, to the bottom again. In every county with which I am familiar, where perhaps a dozen historically inclined and vigorous writers lived until the seventies and eighties, two or three only remain, and the new ones are nearly as scarce as robins in Winter. At the same time it is to be noted that the women of the State are fast taking the places of men in their bent toward historical preservation, if not research, and who knows but from them will come our best historical helpers in the future? If not, the men of the State must awaken to their opportunity and responsibility.

A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 29, 1919.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE N. J. HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 29, 1919.

The work of the Woman's Branch has gone on steadily, although somewhat slowly, throughout the year, meetings having been held each month with a good average attendance, showing that the members of the Board continue their interest in the work of the New Jersey Historical Society, notwithstanding the many demands upon their time; for although the war was over, the Red Cross and other war-work

continued throughout the winter and spring, and in consequence, we may not have accomplished as much for our Society, as in some other years. But now that work incident to the war has been finished, I hope we can turn our minds and energies, more than ever before, to the needs of the Historical Society, and gather together not only material relating to the recent war but anything and everything pertaining to the history of our State or country.

During the year we have bound 16 volumes of the Newark Evening News—three volumes of the Newark Sunday Call—the picture supplements of the Sunday Call—1 volume, and of the Newark Morning Ledger—1 volume, and 1 volume of the Sussex Independent, 22 in all.

The most important acquisition of the year is the purchase of genealogical records collected by the late Oliver B. Leonard, of Plainfield, and of certain books from his library. We hope that when these records are properly indexed, they will prove to be a mine of information regarding the early families of Middlesex County and vicinity. Two volumes of tombstone inscriptions are included in this collection. Also the genealogies of the DuBois, Dunham, Mundy and Shotwell families, and various other historical works. The collection is to be paid for from the income derived from the L. Cotheal Smith bequest. This seems fitting as Miss Smith was a descendant of some of the early families, whose histories were traced by Mr. Leonard.

Other purchases of the year are autograph copies of several volumes written by Edmund Clarence Stedman, also some of Richard Watson Gilder's works, inscribed by the author. It may be remembered that both of these writers were at one time residents of Newark.

We also purchased a set of the work entitled "With Walt Whitman in Camden" and a copy of "The American Scene" by Henry James. A set of the "Camp Dix News" and the "Camp Dix Pictorial Review" and a file of the "Right About"—a paper published by soldiers, for soldier patients of Debarkation Hospitals 1-3 and 5 of New York City.

In May Mrs. Charles A. Christian, of East Orange, gave to the Society, the very valuable collection of family records gathered by Mr. Stelle F. Randolph, which she had indexed and arranged in drawers. This collection relates to the Fitz Randolph and allied families. The index contains upwards of ten thousand names, which shows the great amount of work done by Mrs. Christian in putting these records in proper order, and we thank her most heartily for this splendid gift.

Other things received are a rare map of the "French possessions in North America, from the French of D'Auville—improved with the back settlements of Virginia, and the course of the Ohio," published in 1755, by Thomas Jeffreys, geographer to the Prince of Wales. A valuable work on the Putnam, Woodward and allied families—A Dutch oven from an old Bergen County homestead—an Eli Terry clock—a file of the "Stars and Stripes"—"The Merritt Despatch"—"The Convoy"

—"The Speed Up"—"The York Ship News" and other camp and navy papers—Lists of men sent to camp from Belvidere and Phillipsburg, Warren County,—copies of tombstone inscriptions from cemeteries in Upper Campgaw and in Hohokus Township, Bergen County—also about 300 inscriptions from a cemetery in Durant, Rockland County, New York—A letter of greeting from Congressman Bacharach, Washington, D. C., to the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, sent by airplane, during the first period of transmission of mail by this method—A patch-work quilt made by Hulda Cummins Shaw, who married Isaac Dennis in 1812 and lived in a old stone house on the stage road leading from Allamuchy to Johnsonburg, New Jersey—Also a home-made linen quilt, over a hundred years old; an old mirror which was brought over in the Mayflower in 1620, according to family tradition and which at the time of the Battle of Elizabethtown was hidden under the floor, by Margaret Miller Annin, to prevent its destruction by the British; A sampler made by Anna Elizabeth Bruen in 1817—a cancelled check drawn by General Grant to his wife in 1866—a picture of Edmund Wilson, Attorney General of New Jersey, 1908-1914.

A number of articles of dress of the period of about 1830,—a large doll dressed in the style of that period—a sketch of the Albertson family—a copy of the Quinby Genealogy—a collection of rare fac-simile autographs—an old cook book of 1720 belonging to Isabella Ashfield—a bound volume of "The Hatchet" a little paper published on the steamer "George Washington" on her many trips across the Atlantic during the war—A picture of Daniel Coxe, Colonial Governor of West Jersey in 1687—a large number of pamphlets, many of which are rare—some earlier numbers of our Proceedings, which have long been out of print and which we needed to fill in our sets.

We have received a number of genealogies, among them the Stiles, Collings, Hall and Cooper families—an Index to Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England—also several biographies of Jerseymen—many autographs, letters and portraits of Vice Presidents of the United States, Governors of New Jersey and Senators and Statesmen.

The Knowlton records translated and copied by us last year, are being published in the Proceedings of the Society.

We have sold the two extra copies of the index to the Acquackanonk Church Records, obtained some months ago, from Mr. William W. Scott, of Passaic, N. J. These records were published by the First Reformed Church of Passaic, in a periodical called "The Tablet," and extend over a period of two hundred years. The index contains between thirty and forty thousand references. So far as we can learn only six or seven libraries have these records, and we hope, a little later, to supply each of them with a copy of the "Index."

Our membership has somewhat increased in number during the

year, 52 new names having been added to our list. We have however, lost 9 by death and 12 by resignation, so we have really gained only 31.

The mid-winter meeting was held in Princeton on February 18th. The Committee in charge, composed of Mrs. Henry S. White, Mrs. Sydney N. Ogden, Miss Isabel Hudnut and others, provided a most delightful and enjoyable program for the day. Arriving in Princeton we found a number of automobiles waiting to take us about the historic old town, with its many places of interest—after which, we went to Miss Hudnut's charming home, where we had a most delicious luncheon—entertained the while, by a sweet voiced singer, Miss Mary Jordan, of New York, a surprise provided for us by Miss Hudnut. We then proceeded to "Old Nassau" where we were welcomed to Princeton by Dean Magie who was followed by Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs with a few words about the work of the New Jersey Historical Society—after which we listened to a most stirring address on "Education, Yesterday and To-morrow" by Dr. L. J. Lansing, of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

We held our annual meeting in May when the Rev. William C. Stinson, D. D., of Red Bank, gave us an able and most interesting address, on "The New American."

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ALTHA HATCH CUTLER,
President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER,
For the Year Ending September 30, 1919.
GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Merchants National Bank, Newark, N. J., October 1, 1918	\$1,411 89
Received from Annual Dues of Contributing Members....	2,245 00
" " Rent of Property No. 22 West Park St., Newark, N. J.	2,705 65
" " C. A. Woodruff, Trustee in Bankruptcy of "Allen's Inc."	953 21
Received from Interest on Investments:	
Account David A. Hayes Fund	432 50
" Hadfield-Tichenor Mem'l Fund.....	20 00
" Ingleton Donation	150 00
" L. Cotheal Smith Legacy	80 00
" Young Bequest	20 00
" General Fund	458 15
Received from Sale of Old Iron and Paper.....	29 75
" " Interest on Bank Balance.....	11 63
" " Refund of Fire Insurance Premium	13 44

REPORT OF TREASURER

177

“	“	Donation	5 00
“	“	Woman's Branch, Payment on account Loan	75 00
“	“	Loan from Merchants National Bank.....	1,500 00
“	“	Sundries	1 80
Book and Publishing Account:			
Received from Sale of Archives, etc.			87 97
Capital Account:			
Received from Life Membership Fees.....			150 00
“	“	Royalty from Sale of Dr. Kendall's History	113 28
“	“	Donation from Woman's Branch.....	100 00
			<hr/>
			\$10,564 27

PAYMENTS.

Paid for	Salaries	\$2,166 55	
“	“ Repairs, Property No. 22 West Park St.....	1,772 56	
“	“ Taxes, Property No. 22 West Park St., 2 years..	2,323 11	
“	“ Water Tax	36 05	
“	“ Light	30 54	
“	“ Coal	259 57	
“	“ Telephone	40 30	
“	“ Postage	40 45	
“	“ Printing and Stationery	106 29	
“	“ Supplies	65 94	
“	“ Insurance Premiums	295 40	
“	“ Rent of Safe Deposit Box	20 00	
“	“ Annual Luncheon	107 30	
“	“ Interest on Loans and Revenue Tax.....	91 60	
“	“ Commission for Renting Property No. 22 West Park Street	312 50	
“	“ Loan to Woman's Branch.....	200 00	
“	“ Woman's Branch, Income on L. Cotheal Smith Bequest	80 00	
“	“ Merchants National Bank on Account Loan.....	1,000 00	
“	“ for Petty Cash and Sundries	117 12	
Capital Account:			
For Investment in Liberty Loan Bonds		200 00	
“	“ Amount deposited in Security Savings for Credit this Account	163 40	
Book and Publishing Account:			
For Printing, etc., April and July, 1918, Quarterly, and Book Purchased		266 13	
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1919, deposited in Merchants' National Bank, Newark, N. J.....		869 46	
			<hr/>
			\$10,564 27

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1919.....	\$50 12
Received from Life Membership Fees	150 00
" " Royalty from Sale of Dr. Kendall's His- tory	113 28
" " Donation from Woman's Branch.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$413 40

PAYMENTS.

For Investment in 4th Liberty Loan.....	\$150 00
" " " Victory Loan	100 00
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1919, deposited in Security Sav- ings Bank, Newark, N. J.....	163 40
	<hr/>
	\$413 40

THE INVESTED ASSETS OF THE SOCIETY ARE
AS FOLLOWS:

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Par Value
City of Newark, N. J., Water Bonds 4%, due 1922	\$6,500 00
The United N. J. Railroad and Canal Co., General Mortgage 4%, due 1929.....	3,000 00
West Shore Railroad Co., First Mortgage 4%, due 2361	1,000 00
U. S. Liberty Bonds, 3½%	700 00
U. S. Liberty Bonds, 4¼%	400 00
U. S. Victory Bonds, 4¼%	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,700 00

David A. Hayes Fund.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Prior Lien 3½%, due 1925	2,000 00
New York Telephone Co., First and General Mortgage 4½%, due Nov. 1, 1939.....	4,500 00
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co., General Mortgage 4%, due 1995.....	2,000 00
Allegheny Valley Railway Co., General Mort- gage 4%, due 1942	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,500 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1911

Resolved, That the Board of Directors do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31, 1911, as the same appears in the books of the Corporation:

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the Board of Directors do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31, 1911, as the same appears in the books of the Corporation:

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

1911

Resolved, That the Board of Directors do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31, 1911, as the same appears in the books of the Corporation:

Board of Directors

Resolved, That the Board of Directors do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31, 1911, as the same appears in the books of the Corporation:

L. Cotheal Smith Legacy.

The United N. J. Railroad and Canal Co., Gen- eral Mortgage 4%, due 1944	2,000 00	
	<u> </u>	2,000 00

Hadfield-F. M. Tichenor Memorial Fund.

City of Newark, N. J., Water Bonds 4%, due 1922	500 00	
	<u> </u>	500 00

Mary A. Ingleton Donation.

Bond and Mortgage 5%, C. F. Eberhard on Prop- erty No. 88 Arlington St., Newark, N. J.....	3,000 00	
	<u> </u>	3,000 00

Young Bequest.

City of Newark, N. J., Water Bond 4%, due 1922	500 00	
	<u> </u>	500 00
		<u> </u>
		\$28,200 00

Respectfully submitted,

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

For the Year Ending October 29, 1919.

We regret to report that the following members have died during the year:

LIFE MEMBERS.

	Elected.	Died.
John H. Bonsall.....	1907	Oct. 27, 1918
Miss Emilie S. Coles.....	1897	May 6, 1919
John L. Connet	1895	Jan. 16, 1919
Frederick Evans, Jr.....	1895	July 10, 1919
Erwin D. Farnsworth	1896	Aug. 23, 1919
Wm. S. Hartshorne	1896	June 13, 1919

Mrs. Calvin N. Kendall	1915	Dec. 14, 1918
Woodbury G. Langdon	1907	Apr. 20, 1919
Dr. Alexander Lelong	1890	Jan. 11, 1919
Augustus F. R. Martin	1897	May 7, 1919
Edward D. Page	1896	Dec. 25, 1918
Chandler W. Riker	1886	July 4, 1919
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt	1903	Jan. 6, 1919

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Charles Winfield Armour	1907	Aug. 23, 1919
Miss Caroline M. Coe.....	1890	May 6, 1919
Robert J. Collier.....	1912	Nov. 8, 1918
David R. Daly	1901	Feb. 3, 1919
Ebenczer C. Hay.....	1896	Jan. 31, 1919
Frederick H. Humphreys	1907	Jan. 14, 1919
Francis La Bau	1916	Feb. 1, 1919
John B. Lunger	1917	June 12, 1919
Robert D. Mead	1911	Nov. 6, 1918
Abraham R. Pierson	1915	Feb. 13, 1919
Wilbur F. Rose	1901	Jan. 25, 1919
Dr. August Adrian Strasser	1915	Nov. 20, 1918

The new members elected during the year have been:

LIFE MEMBERS.

	Elected.
Louis Bamberger, Newark	Sept. 8, 1919
William Halls, Jr., Summit	Oct. 29, 1919
Mrs. Francis Pell, Newark	July 7, 1919
David L. Pierson, East Orange	Oct. 6, 1919
Charles F. Rand, West Orange.....	Apr. 7, 1919

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Grover E. Asmus, North Bergen.....	June 2, 1919
Walter H. Bacon, Bridgeton	June 2, 1919
Mrs. E. Halsey Ball, Troy Hills.....	June 2, 1919
James Montgomery Beck, New York City.....	July 7, 1919
George A. Bourgeois, Atlantic City	June 2, 1919
Lyman Coddington, Murray Hill	May 5, 1919
Milton Demarest, Hackensack	Apr. 7, 1919
Horace W. Dickerman, Philadelphia	Oct. 6, 1919
Mrs. Samuel K. Frost, Brooklyn.....	July 7, 1919

Louis P. Gaston, Somerville	June 2, 1919
Frederick W. Gnichtel, Trenton	June 2, 1919
Walter F. Hayhurst, Lambertville.....	June 2, 1919
Commander Richard Cranston Holcomb, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia	Apr. 7, 1919
John W. Howell, Newark	July 7, 1919
John B. Humphreys, Paterson	Sept. 8, 1919
Elmer T. Hutchinson, Elizabeth	Dec. 2, 1918
Hon. Leonard Kalisch, Newark	May 5, 1919
Warren C. King, Bound Brook.....	June 2, 1919
Dr. Henry B. Kummel, Trenton	Mar. 3, 1919
Hon. Rulif V. Lawrence, Freehold.....	June 2, 1919
Henry R. Linderman, Newark.....	May 5, 1919
William A. Logue, Bridgeton	July 7, 1919
Leonor F. Loree, West Orange	Apr. 7, 1919
Hon. William B. Mackay, Jr., Hackensack.....	Sept. 8, 1919
A. Russell Metz, Jr., Denville.....	Nov. 4, 1918
Dwight W. Morrow, Englewood	June 2, 1919
Miss Jane Randolph, Elizabeth	Feb. 3, 1919
Russell B. Rankin, Newark	Mar. 3, 1919
Hon. Joseph M. Roseberry, Belvidere.....	June 2, 1919
Hon. Joshua R. Salmon, Boonton	June 2, 1919
William D. Sargent, Bayonne	Oct. 29, 1919
Reeve Schley, New York City.....	Jan. 6, 1919
Frank H. Stewart, Woodbury.....	Mar. 3, 1919
James Chesnut Stockton, Ridgewood.....	Dec. 2, 1918
Mrs. A. R. Todd, Newark	June 2, 1919
Mrs. Nelson Todd, Newark	June 2, 1919
Carl M. Vail, Ridgewood.....	Apr. 7, 1919
Lewis Van Blarcom, Newton	July 7, 1919
Charles C. Voorhis, New York City	Apr. 7, 1919
Hon. Edward C. Waddington, Woodstown.....	Oct. 6, 1919
Henry C. Ward, Newark	Jan. 6, 1919
Mrs. Henry C. Ward, Newark.....	Mar. 3, 1919
David O. Watkins, Woodbury	June 2, 1919
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Whitney, Springfield.....	June 2, 1919
Philip S. Wilson, Newton	Oct. 29, 1919
Hon. Freeman Woodbridge, New Brunswick	June 2, 1919
B. L. Worden, Newark	July 7, 1919

Thirteen members have been dropped for non-payment of dues, and one member has resigned.

Respectfully submitted for the Membership Committee,

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Oct. 29, 1919,

During the past year there has been an increase of about ten per cent in the attendance over that of the preceding year, the attendance being 2962. About four hundred letters have been received and answered, which is a gain of twenty-five per cent over the number for the year previous. Last year we lost forty-three members more than we gained, and this year we have increased our membership by twelve.

The number of accessions has also increased, the total number being 1645, an increase of about 20 per cent over that of the previous year. The volumes received number 559, the pamphlets 759, the manuscripts 76, (in addition to the two large manuscript genealogical collections received), and the miscellaneous articles number 239. The total number of individual donors is 112, a much smaller number than ordinarily contribute to our collections.

Our added list of books dealing with New Jersey history, biography, or genealogy, is not a long one this year. It is as follows: History of Hoboken, by W. H. Drescher, Jr.; Fiftieth Anniversary of . . . the town of West Hoboken; De Colonia Nova Svecia, by E. G. Geiger; Somerset County Historical Quarterly, vols. 7 and 8, ed. by A. V. D. Honeyman; Celebration of the 176th anniversary of the 1st Presbyterian Church at Mendham; Lenape Stone, or, the Indian and the Mammoth, by H. C. Mercer; New Jersey Archives vol. 30. Abstracts of Wills, vol. 2; Centenary of the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J.; Book of the Society of Colonial Wars in New Jersey, 1918; The Jersey Blues, by J. B. Wight; Albert Erdman, Preacher, Pastor, Presbyterian and Citizen, by Rev. F. B. Dwight; Class of 1869, Rutgers College, by W. E. Griffis, G. W. Labaw and J. Hart; The Makings of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City, by W. H. Richardson; With Walt Whitman in Camden, by Horace Traubel, 3 vols.; Sketch of the Albertson family (of Sussex County); Burton family tree, by W. Roome; Bi-Centenary reunion, DuBois, by W. E. DuBois; Dunham Genealogy, by L. W. Dunham; Genealogy of some Descendants of Edward Fuller, . . . Samuel Fuller . . . Matthew Fuller . . . Thomas Fuller, 4 vols., by W. H. Fuller; New Jersey Branch of the Harris family, by Mrs. S. J. Kiefer; Richard Higgins and his Descendants, by K. C. Higgins; Quinby family, by H. C. Quinby; Roome Family Tree, by W. Roome; Seymour Genealogy; Genealogy of the Swasey Family, by B. F. Swasey.

Other printed genealogies received during the year are those of the following families: Aylesworth, Clark, Collings, Elliot, Huidekoper, Jenkins, Jones, Kimball, Lyon, Macy, Shotwell, Sterling, Swift and Warner. Other books of genealogical interest added to our collection are Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass.; MacKenzie's Colonial Families of the U. S., vols. 3 and 4; Vital Records of West-

port, Mass., Lineage Books of the D. A. R., vols. 46-49; Whittemore's Heroes of the American Revolution and their Descendants, and Dexter's Index to Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.

As is shown by the report of the Woman's Branch, the income from Miss Smith's bequest was expended in the purchase of the genealogical records of the late Oliver B. Leonard, of Plainfield.

Some of the other manuscripts received are the following:

From Mrs. Charles A. Christian, East Orange.

Index to Mr. Stelle F. Randolph's collection of Records of the Fitz Randolph and allied families, about 12,000 cards.

From Miss Sophia W. Condict, Washington, D. C.

Original diary kept by Lewis Condict on a trip to Kentucky June 8, 1795, to Dec. 9, 1795.

From Mrs. Willard W. Cutler, Morristown, N. J.

Report of the Liberty Loan Sept. 28th to Oct. 19th, 1918, by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of N. J.

From Elmer A. Day, Newark, N. J.

Letter written by Andrew Smith to Messrs. Hine, Reid & Co., Georgetown, 20th Feb., 1792, mentioning Maj. l'Enfant and the laying out of the City of Washington, D. C.

From Mrs. Ruth E. Fairchild, Parsippany, N. J.

Receipt book of Isabella and Elizabeth Ashfield, 1720.

From Charles F. Jenkins.

Letter written by Daniel Smith to Rebecca Steel, 1774.

Letter to Thomas Penn, by Schenck, Garrett and others, 1736.

From John Neafie, New York City.

Inscriptions in the Old Burial Ground, Upper Campgaw; Hohokus Township, Bergen County, N. J., copied Sept., 1917.

Tombstone inscriptions from Martymus Burial Ground, copied 1917.

From Stelle F. Randolph, New Brunswick.

Some hundreds of letters and other data relating to the Fitz Randolph and other families of Middlesex County.

From James Paulding Read, Newark, N. J.

John Arnold and his descendants, Morris Co.

Van Campen family in Pahaquarry.

Gerrit Jansen Van Campen.

Fuller family, Sussex Co., N. J. Branch.

DeWitt family, Sussex Co., N. J. Branch.

Piscataway, N. J., Town Register from 1668-1805. (Loan).

From W. H. Shipman.

Deed from John Crane of Elizabeth to Benj. Wade, Jr., April 13, 1716.

Deed of sale from Sam. Williams to John Cooper, Mar. 5, 1745.

From Mrs. Arthur G. Smith, Belvidere.

List of men sent to camp by Local Board, Div. 1, Warren Co., Belvidere, N. J., 1917-18.

List of men sent to camp by Local Board, Div. 2, Warren Co., Phillipsburg, N. J., 1917-18.

From W. S. Tyler, Plainfield, N. J.

History of the U. S. Food Administration in N. J., Mar. 8, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1918.

Some of the rarest items received during the year are gifts from Mr. Louis Bamberger, among them are the "Independent Reflector," a bound file of a magazine published in 1752 and 1753, by William Livingston, the first governor of the state of New Jersey; De Colonia Nova Svecia, a Swedish account of New Sweden on the Delaware, published in Sweden in 1825, an Indian deed of Monmouth County, dated 1743, and a campaign broadside, published at Trenton, about 1800.

Mrs. Levi R. Barnard gave us a considerable number of Civil War books and relics and among the latter are flags carried through many engagements of the Civil War. We received another collection of Historical works from the library of the late George R. Howe, through his son, the Rev. Herbert B. Howe. From the Hon. Charles W. Parker we received a set of the Fuller genealogies, 4 volumes. From Mrs. Francis Pell we received several items, among them a copy of the Newark Gazette, for Nov. 16, 1802. This is the only known copy of that paper for the year 1802.

The fine collection of about 7000 arrow heads and other Indian relics, gathered mainly in the vicinity of Plainfield, and in Burlington County, by Dr. J. Harvey Buchanan, has been placed in our keeping by Mrs. Buchanan, but has not yet been put on exhibition. This is probably the most important gift of the kind yet received by the Society.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles has given us a set of steel portraits of the Presidents of the United States, now twenty-seven in number, framed with their autographs. This set is now hanging on the walls of our Assembly Room.

Another interesting addition to our collection of pictures is a painting of the Peace Conference, done in Paris, by Ferdinand Polack, a French artist, during the early part of the year 1919, and including a portrait of President Wilson.

Through Dr. J. Henry Clark, we received as a gift from the late Miss Mary A. Camp the original India ink picture of the Old Camp homestead that stood on the southeast corner of Broad and Camp Streets. This picture is probably the oldest original picture, of any part of Newark, in our collection. From the same source we also received many other relics of the times when Newark was only a flourishing village.

Miss Sarah N. Doughty, of Atlantic City, bequeathed to the society

a pie-crust, tilt-top mahogany table of the eighteenth century, also the chapeau and epaulets worn by her father at a reception tendered to Gen. Lafayette together with various badges and a sum of money sufficient to pay for a case to hold these articles.

Miss Annie A. Stouinger and Mr. George R. Stouinger gave us a collection of maps and drawings, most of which were done by their grandfather, Charles Stouinger, who was an engineer in the employ of Robert Fulton at the time the Clermont was built. Some of the drawings are signed by Fulton. They also gave us some books and various household utensils, among them two large iron kettles used in the hospitable olden days.

From Dr. William S. Disbrow we have received as usual many gifts and Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs has still continued his collection of war posters. The work of the Woman's Branch speaks for itself in the report of its President, Mrs. Willard W. Cutler. Our thanks are due to all who have aided us in any way and we hope that our work may meet with the approval of our members.

FREDERICK A. CANFIELD, Chairman.

LIST OF DONORS—1918-1919.

Donors.	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.	Mss.
Ackerly, Mr. O. B. (W. B.).....		66		
Aitkin, Mr.		1		
Armour, Mr. B. Ogden		3		
Ball, Mr. David				1
Bamberger, Mr. Louis	3	1	1	1
Bangert, Dr. George S.....		1		
Bannwart, Mr. Carl		1		
Barnard, Mrs. Levi R.	19		14	
Benson, Rev. F. S.	20			
Betts, Mr. George W.....	2			
Boggs, Mr. J. Lawrence.....			51	
Bonsall, Mrs. John H. (W. B.).....		62		
Bradley, Mr. Charles		3		
Broadwell, Mr. Wm. H.		1	4	
Brown, Mr. Roome G.		1		
Buchanan, Dr. J. Hervey			14	
Camp, Miss Mary A.....	5		3	
Christian, Mrs. Charles A.		2	22	
Clark, Dr. J. Henry	13	3		
Coles, Dr. J. Ackerman	4		27	
Colyer, Mrs. Edward H. (W. B.).....	2	2	6	
Condict, Miss Sophia W. (W. B.).....				1
Conklin, Mrs. Leroy A.....	2		8	
Cutler, Mrs. W. W. (W. B.)	2	37	8	
Day, Mr. Elmer A.				1

Deats, Mr. Hiram E.	7	2	
Depew, Hon. Chauncey M.	1		
Disbrow, Dr. Wm. S.	3	6	36
Dodd, Mr. Edward W.	3	18	
Dormitzer, Mr. Walter (W. B.)			43
Doughty, Miss Sarah N.			4
Durand & Co.		1	
Drake, Mr. Louis Lincoln			1
Fairchild, Mrs. Ruth E. (W. B.)	1		1
Fischer, Miss Elizabeth	2		4
Folsom, Rev. Joseph F.	15		
Grover, Miss Eliza (W. B.)			1
Haines, Miss Margaret S. (W. B.)		5	10
Hanson, Mr. Willis T.	1		
Harrison, Mr. Charles F.			11
Honeyman, Mr. A. V. D.	3	3	
Hotchkiss, Mrs. Edward M.	3		
Howe, Rev. Herbert B.	22	1	8
Howe, George R., estate.		82	
Howell, Mrs. Henry B. (W. B.)	1	1	
Hoffman, Mr. Philip H.	1	1	
Hutchinson, Mr. Elmer T.	2		
Hyde, Mr. James H.		1	
Jenkins, Mr. Chas. F.		2	
Jenkinson, Mr. R. C.		1	10
Johnson, Mr. William M.			40
Jones, Mr. Henry L.		2	
Jones, Mr. Vernon			1
Joy, Mr. Edmund S.		5	
Kent, Mr. C. Z.		138	
Kimball, Mr. Henry Ames	1		
Labaw, Rev. Geo. W.		1	
Lewis, Mr. Frank Grant		1	
McKeen, Miss Mary.		12	
MacKie, Mrs. Arthur H. (W. B.)	1		
Manning, Miss Marianna W. (W. B.) ...		1	
Mead, Mrs. R. D.			13
Meeker, Mr. Fred L.			1
Morehouse, Mrs. James N. (W. B.)			1
Morton, Miss Mary B.			3
Mulford, Mrs. George W.			1
National Soc. of D. A. R.	4		
Neafie, Mr. John			2
Newark Free Public Library	56		
Parker, Hon. Chas. W.	10	20	4

Parker, Mr. L. C. (W. B.).....			7	
Pell, Mrs. Francis	15	14		
Phillips, Mrs. C. T.		1	13	
Price, Mrs. E. B.				1
Putnan, Mrs. Erastus G.....	6			
Randolph, Mr. Lewis V. F.		2		
Rankin, Mr. Edwin S.				3
Rankin, Mr. Russell B.		1		
Read, Mr. James Paulding				6
Righter, Rev. S. Ward.....	1	10		
Richardson, Mr. Wm. H.	1			
Scott, Dr. Austin	1			
Seymour, Mrs. George F. (W. B.).....	14	6		
Shipman, Mr. W. H.				2
Smith, Mrs. Arthur G. (W. B.)				2
Smith, L. Cotheal bequest (W. B.).....	16			8
S. A. R. National Soc.		1		
Speer, Mrs. Peter S.			1	
Spurr, Mrs. Joseph G.		1		
Stewart, Mr. Frank H.....	1	1		
Stoudinger, Miss Annie A. and Mr. George R. Stoudinger	75	1	15	1
Swayze, Hon. Francis J.	1			
Taylor, Mrs. Archibald S.			4	
Thomas, Mr. Marshall K.		1		
Tichenor, Mrs. Elizabeth	2		1	
Tobin, Mr. Thos. W. (W. B.).....			1	
Tompkins, Miss Abigail Brown and Miss Emma Louisa				1
Tracy, Mrs. W. H.			1	
Tyler, Mr. W. T.				1
Vail, Mrs. J. Cummings		1		
Van Dieu, Miss Aletta (W. B.).....			1	
Van Liew, Mr. Thomas L.....		1		1
Van Sant, Mr. Horatio M., estate	33			
Van Vranken, Miss Mary G. (W. B.)..			1	1
Walker, Hon. Edwin R.		1	2	
Westervelt, Mrs. William H. (W. B.)..	1	1	19	
Welcher, Mr. John W.	2	1	3	1
Whipple, Mrs. (W. B.)			16	
Whitaker, Miss E. B. (W. B.)	2	8	1	1
Woman's Branch (binding 22 vols.)....	4			
Woodruff, Mrs. C. L.		3		
Wrightson, Dr. James T.....				1

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OFFICERS FOR 1916-17

President

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE

Vice Presidents

CHARLES M. LUM GEORGE R. HOWE AUSTIN SCOTT

Corresponding Secretary

A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN

Recording Secretary

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM

Treasurer

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS

Librarian

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM

Trustees

Term Expires, 1917

Wallace M. Scudder
Edwin S. Lines
James J. Bergen
Frank Bergen

Term Expires, 1918

Frederick A. Canfield
William S. Disbrow
Charles W. Parker
William J. Magie
Edwin R. Walker

Term Expires, 1919

Hiram E. Deats
Joseph M. Riker
Charles B. Bradley
Henry G. Atha

COMMITTEES, 1916-1917

Finance and Building

Charles M. Lum, *Chairman*
Wallace M. Scudder
J. Lawrence Boggs

William J. Magie
Joseph M. Riker
James J. Bergen
Charles B. Bradley

Library

Frederick A. Canfield, *Chairman*
Joseph F. Folsom, *Librarian*
William S. Disbrow
J. Lawrence Boggs

Charles W. Parker
Miss Altha E. Hatch
Edwin R. Walker
Frank Bergen

Henry G. Atha

Cabinet and Museum

William S. Disbrow, *Chairman*
Frederick A. Canfield

Hiram E. Deats
Miss Altha E. Hatch

Membership

J. Lawrence Boggs, *Chairman*
William J. Magie
Austin Scott
Edwin S. Lines

Charles W. Parker
Edwin R. Walker
Frank Bergen
Henry G. Atha

Printing

A. Van Doren Honeyman, *Chairman*
Joseph F. Folsom

Frank Bergen

Genealogy and Statistics

The Woman's Branch

Colonial Documents

Austin Scott, *Chairman*
Ernest C. Richardson
Joseph F. Folsom

A. Van Doren Honeyman
James J. Bergen
Hiram E. Deats

Editorial

Joseph F. Folsom, *Chairman*
Wallace M. Scudder

Edwin R. Walker
William J. Magie
Austin Scott

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OFFICERS FOR 1917-18

President

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE

Vice Presidents

CHARLES M. LUM AUSTIN SCOTT CHAS. W. PARKER

Corresponding Secretary

A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN

Recording Secretary

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM

Treasurer

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS

Librarian

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM

Trustees

Term Expires, 1918
Frederick A. Canfield
Edwin R. Walker
William S. Disbrow
Philip V. R. VanWyck

Term expires, 1919
Joseph M. Riker
Hiram E. Deats
Charles B. Bradley
Henry G. Atha
W. I. L. Adams

Term expires, 1920
James J. Bergen
Wallace M. Scudder
Edwin S. Lines
Frank Bergen
William M. Johnson

COMMITTEES, 1917-18

Finance and Building

Charles M. Lum, *Chairman*
Wallace M. Scudder
J. Lawrence Boggs

James J. Bergen
Charles B. Bradley
William M. Johnson
Joseph M. Riker

Library

Frederick A. Canfield, *Chairman*
Joseph F. Folsom, *Librarian*
William S. Disbrow
J. Lawrence Boggs

Miss Altha E. Hatch
Edwin R. Walker
Frank Bergen
Henry G. Atha
Charles W. Parker

Cabinet and Museum

William S. Disbrow, *Chairman*
Frederick A. Canfield

Hiram E. Deats
Miss Altha E. Hatch

Membership

J. Lawrence Boggs, *Chairman*
Austin Scott
Edwin S. Lines
Edwin R. Walker

Frank Bergen
Henry G. Atha
W. I. Lincoln Adams
Philip V. R. VanWyck

Printing

A. Van Doren Honeyman, *Chairman*
Frank Bergen
Joseph F. Folsom

Genealogy and Statistics

The Woman's Branch

Colonial Documents

Austin Scott, *Chairman*
Ernest C. Richardson
Joseph F. Folsom

A. Van Doren Honeyman
James J. Bergen
Hiram E. Deats

Editorial

Joseph F. Folsom
Wallace M. Scudder

Austin Scott
William M. Johnson
Edwin R. Walker

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OFFICERS FOR 1919—20

President

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE

Vice Presidents

CHARLES M. LUM AUSTIN SCOTT CHAS. W. PARKER

Corresponding Secretary

A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN

Recording Secretary

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM

Treasurer

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS

Librarian

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM

Trustees

Term expires, 1920

James J. Bergen
Wallace M. Scudder
Edwin S. Lines
Frank Bergen
William M. Johnson

Term Expires, 1921

Frederick A. Canfield
William S. Disbrow
Edwin R. Walker
Philip V. R. VanWyck
Louis Bamberger

Term expires, 1922

Joseph M. Riker
Hiram E. Deats
Charles B. Bradley
Henry G. Atha
W. I. Lincoln Adams

COMMITTEES, 1919—20

Finance and Building

Charles M. Lum, *Chairman*
Wallace M. Scudder
J. Lawrence Boggs
Joseph M. Riker

James J. Bergen
Charles B. Bradley
William M. Johnson
Louis Eamberger

Library

Frederick A. Canfield, *Chairman*
Joseph F. Folsom, *Librarian*
William S. Disbrow
J. Lawrence Boggs
Charles W. Parker

Mrs. W. W. Cutler
Edwin R. Walker
Frank Bergen
Henry G. Atha
Philip V. R. VanWyck

Cabinet and Museum

William S. Disbrow
Frederick A. Canfield

Hiram E. Deats
Mrs. W. W. Cutler

Membership

J. Lawrence Boggs, *Chairman*
Austin Scott
Edwin S. Lines
Edwin R. Walker
Louis Bamberger

Frank Bergen
Henry G. Atha
W. I. Lincoln Adams
Philip V. R. VanWyck
A. Van Doren Honeyman

Printing

A. Van Doren Honeyman, *Chairman*
Joseph F. Folsom

Frank Bergen
Joseph F. Folsom

Genealogy and Statistics

The Woman's Branch

Colonial Documents

Austin Scott, *Chairman*
Ernest C. Richardson
Joseph F. Folsom

A. Van Doren Honeyman
James J. Bergen
Hiram E. Deats
W. I. Lincoln Adams

Editorial

Joseph F. Folsom
Edwin R. Walker
Austin Scott

William M. Johnson
Hiram E. Deats
A. Van Doren Honeyman

INDEX

- Aaronsburgh, 111
Abingdon, Va., 123
Aboriginal Inhabitants, 48
Academy of Medicine of Northern
New Jersey, 146
Ackerly, Mr. O. B., donor, 185
Ackerman, Akerman
Elisabeth, 96
John, 57
Margaretha, 96
Rudolf, 96
Mr. Warren, 159
Acquackanonk, 45, 72
Church Records, 175
Adams, Mary, 33, 40
Major W. I. L., 169
Aero Club, 144
Aitkin, Mr., donor, 185
Albertson family, 175
Adam, 107
Elisabetha, 107
Allegheny mountains, 112
Allen, President, 138
Allentown, 30, 109
Allerson, baptismal records
Derrick, 105
Elam, 105
Elisabetha, 105
Else, 105
Helena, 105
John, 100
Magdalena, 100
Peggy Connelly, 105
Richard, 100
American Tract Society of New
York, 138
and Syrian Relief Committee, 158
Angel, baptismal records
Allena, 103
Anna, 101, 103
Catharine, 100, 103
Elisabeth, 101, 102
Jacob, 101, 102
James, 101
Jenny Belles, 100
John, 102, 103
Margaret Albert, 101
Paul, 100, 103
Peter, 101
William, 103
Anger, Susannah, 33, 38
Angle, see Angel, Engel
Annin, Margaret Miller, 175
Antrim, Mr., 25
Applegate, (Applegat, Abelgate),
baptismal records
Ebenezer, 104
Emly, 107
Hereme Jacob, 107
Jacob, 103, 104
John, 103
Lizevan, 107
Margaretha, 107
Mary, 103, 104, 107
Arlington, N. J., 145
Armour, Mr. B. Ogden, donor, 185
Charles Winfield, sketch of, 167
Arnold, John, and his descendants,
Morris Co., 133
Ashfield, Elizabeth, 183
Isabella, 175, 183
Richard, 57
Asmus, Grover E., 180
Astor, Mrs. William, 145
Atkinson, Stacy, 28
Bacharach, Congressman, 175
Bacon, Walter H., 180
Balding, Caleb, 33, 40
Baldwin, Anna D. (Jorelmon), 143
Moses, 128
Robert J., 143
Ball, Mr. David, donor, 185
Mrs. E. Halsey, 180
Balldan, Catharina, 96
Willhelm, 96
Bamberger, Louis, 180, 184, 185
Bancroft, Daniel, 26
Bangert, Dr. George S., donor, 185
Bannwart, Mr. Carl, donor, 185
Barbarie Family, 170
Barlow, John, 128
Barnard, Mrs. Levi R., donor, 184,
185
Barnes, Jane, 33, 40
Bartolf, Rev. Mr., 69
Bash, Mrs. Francis Lee, 172
Baskenridge, 133
Bastchugs Valletje (or Bark house
brook), 65
Basson, Catharine, 107
Batterson, James G., 161
Bayard, Katharine, 143
Margaret, 56
Nicholas, 52, 53, 56, 58, 143
Samuel, 50, 53, 55, 56, 58
Baylor, Emma, 160
Beach, Frederick H., 142
Beadles, Ruth, 170
Beam, Abraham, 65
Anthony, 57, 65
Coonrad, 65
family, 65
John, 60
Joseph T., 65
Yost, 65
Beck, James Montgomery, 180
Bedle, Mrs. Joseph A., 170
Belle Pray, 116
Belle Ville, 116
Belles, (Bellas, Bellis), baptismal
records
Adam, 96, 102, 103, 105
Andrew, 102
Anna, 93
Anna Leyde, 104
Anna Margaretha, 96

- Elisabeth, 103
 Elisabetha, 96, 105
 Jane, 102, 104
 Janetze, 98, 104
 Jenny, 100
 John, 105
 Joseph, 104
 Margaret, 101, 102
 Margaretha, 89, 98
 Peter, 98, 100, 102, 104
 Phillip, 98, 103
 Bellis, see also Pellis
 Belvidere, N. J., 184
 Bennet, Lois, 171
 Bencotter, (Benschota, Bensthota),
 . baptismal records
 Allena, 103
 David, 107
 Garret, 105
 Gracia, 105
 John, 105
 Mahala, 107
 Margaretha Linneberry, 107
 Mary, 103
 Benson, Rev. F. S., donor, 185
 Berry, Elizabeth Janse, 60
 Henry, 62
 Martin, 71
 Paulus, 62
 Samuel, 50, 55, 59, 60, 62
 Bertoif, Gilliam, 74
 Hendrick, 57, 65
 Peter, 74
 Bethlehem, 109
 Betts, Mr. George W., donor, 185
 Bevan, Mrs. William F., 157
 Beverwyck, Story of, 128
 Bibby, Mrs. Ann, 140
 flat, 140
 Biddle, William, 54
 Big Sandy River, 117
 Bishop, Mary, 33, 36
 Blackford, Ann, 33, 37
 Daniel, 33, 37
 Elizabeth, 33, 37
 Isaac N., 172
 Mr. J. B., 172
 Kezia, 33, 38
 Providence, 33, 39
 Samuel, 172
 Blann, Rev. Cornelius, 73
 Blossom, Thomas, 89
 Board, Cornelius, 66
 John, 66
 Joseph, 66
 Board of Trustees, Report of, 1919
 Boardville, 66
 Bog and Fly, 46, 55, 67
 Bogert, Nicholas M., 83
 Rev. Samuel, 62
 Boggs, J. Lawrence, 168, 176, 179,
 181, 185
 Boice, George A., 162
 Bonham, Elizabeth, 33, 39
 Hannah, 33, 37
 Mary, 35
 Nicholas, 33
 Sarah, 33, 35
 Bonsall, Alida (Beach), 142
 James M., 142
 John Halsey, sketch of, 142
 Mrs. John H., donor, 185
 Bordeaux, Thomas, 137
 Bordentown, 22, 26, 28, 30
 Botetourt, 124
 Boudinot, Ellas, 138
 Theodore, 139
 Tobias, 138
 Von Beverhoudt, 139
 Bourgeois, George A., 180
 Bowlsby, John, 128
 Boyer, see Poyer
 Braddock, General, 21
 Bradley, Mr. Charles, donor, 185
 Mr. Charles B., 169
 Brasher, Mr., 119
 Brauber, Catharina, 99
 George, 99
 Brewster, Col. Amos A., 138
 Brinley, Elizabeth, 33, 36
 Broadwell, Mr. Wm. H., donor, 185
 Brockholst, Anthony, 50, 51, 55, 56,
 58
 Mrs. Anthony, 61
 Grietje, 68
 Harry, 52
 Henry, 57, 62
 Brown, Ann, 33, 38
 Mrs. Helen M., 158
 Mary, 105
 Nicholas, 105
 Rachel, 105
 Mr. Roome G., donor, 185
 Bruen, Anna Elizabeth, 175
 Bruin or Brown, Elizabeth, 63
 Leah, 63
 Buch, (Buk), baptismal records
 Adam, 89
 Anna, 89
 Anna Sophia, 95
 Catharina, 95
 Catharina Zimmerman, 89
 Conrad, 89, 95
 Gertraute, Anna, 89
 Johannes, 89
 Jos. Georg, 96
 Buchanan, Dr. J. Harvey, 184, 185
 Buffalo Valley, 111
 Burges, Nicholas, 33, 40
 Burgoyne, Capture of, 86
 Burlington, 30, 37
 Burnett, Jane Estelle, 162
 Butz, John Georg, 88
 Rygeberg, 147
 Cadwallader, Gen., 22
 Camble, Maryye, 53
 Camden, 153
 Camden, National State Bank, 153
 Camp Dix News, 174
 Pictorial Review, 174
 Camp, Miss Mary A., donor, 184,
 185
 Campbell, Richard, 41
 Canfield, Frederick A., 185
 Canter, Emma, 33, 40
 Carle, Benjamin, 34, 37
 Sarah, 34, 35
 Carlisle, 127
 Carneal, Mr., 119
 Carter, Emma, 40
 John, 34, 36
 Mrs. W. N., 147
 Carters Town, 109
 Chambersburgh, 127
 Chandler, Abi, 34
 Abigail, 41
 Martha, 41
 Samuel, 34, 37
 Timothy, 34, 39, 41
 Charlottenberg, 57

- Chitera, Anna Maria, 91
 Jos. Ludovicus, 91
 Ludovicus, 91
- Christian, Mrs. Charles A., 174, 183, 185
- Churches, 68
- Cincinnata, 118, 119
- Clark, Dr. J. Henry, donor, 184, 185
- Claus, Miss Harriet, 146
- Clawson, Sarah, 34, 35
- Clinch River, 123
- Clothier, James, 25
- Clover Hill, 44
- Coaster, Hermanus, 65
- Cobb, John, 129
- Coddington, Lyman, 180
- Coder, Mary, 99
 Simon, 99
- Coder, see also Goder and Loder
- Coe, Benjamin, 158
- Coc, Miss Caroline Matilda, sketch of, 158
- Coens, Dominic Hendicus, 69
- Coit, Henry L., M. D., 108
- Cold Plains, 57
- Coles, Abraham, 159
 Dennis, 159
 Mrs. Dennis, 159
 Erallie Smith, sketch of, 159
 Dr. J. Ackerman, 159
 Dr. J. Ackerman, donor, 184, 185
- Colfax, Major William, 58
 Dr. William, 58
- Collier, Deborah, 34, 40
 Katharine Louise (Dunne), 143
 Lydia, 34, 40
 Peter Fenelon, 143
 Robert Joseph, sketch of, 143
- Collier's Weekly, 144
- Collins, Rev. B. V., 82
- Collin's station, 122
- Columbia, 118
- Columbus, 22, 24, 28
- Colwell, Carrie I., 167
 Ella J., 167
 Jane A., 167
 William H., 167
- Colyer, Mrs. Edward H., donor, 185
- Compton, Sarah, 34
- Comrada, Daniel, 107
 Elisabetha, 107
 Juliana, 107
- Condict, Lewis, M. D., author of "Journal of a Trip to Kentucky in 1795," 108
 Sketch of the Life of, 108
 Miss Sophia W., 108, 183, 185
- Condit, Benjamin L., 140
 Mrs. Benjamin Smith, author
 The Story of Beverwyck, 128
 John O., 137
 Sarah De Hart, 141
 Mrs. William, 131
- Conferentie Party, 73
- Conger, Hannah, 35
- Conklin, Mrs. Leroy A., donor, 185
- Connet, Dorman T., 153
 Hannah (Thompson), 152
 John Lane, sketch of, 152
 Samuel, 152
- Consolidated Traction Company, 166
- Consylya, Andrew, 101
 Anna Diana, 101
 Elisabeth R——, 101
- Convent, 149
- Cook, Mr. Henry, 47
 Silas, 109
 William, 34, 39
- Cool, see Kuhl
- Cooper, Daniel, 128
 John, 183
- Cordier, Jack, 150
- Cornelius, John, 56
- Corresponding Secretary, Report, 170
- Cox, Mr., 30
- Coxe, Daniel, 175
- Coykindal, see Garkenthal, Gerchendale, Guikendale, Kyckendal
- Cox's Creek, 108, 121
- Cozad, Job, 172
- Crab orchard, 121
- Craig, Anna, 103
 Robert, 103
 Sarah, 103
- Craig's tavern, 123
- Cramer, (Crammer, Cranmer), baptismal records
 Abraham, 103
 Christina, 100
 Frederick, 99
 George, 100
 Hannah Christina, 102
 Mary, 99, 102, 103
 Philip, 102
 Sam., 100
 Sarah, 102
 Susana, 102
 William, 99, 102, 103
- Crane, John, 183
- Crickshank, Rev. J. C., 82
- Cross Keys Tavern, 25
- Crosswicks, 28
- Cumberland Cane break, 122
- Cummins, see Kummings
- Curliss, Sarah, 102
- Cutler, Mrs. Altha Hatch, 176
- Cutler, Mrs. Willard W., 168, 185
- Daly, David R., sketch of, 156
- Dam, Catarina, 98
 Johannes, 98
 Sarah, 98
- Danville, 121
- Darcy, Patrick, 128, 141
- Darcy family, 141
- Darrstown, 111
- Davidson, Mr. Arthur H., 172
- Davis, Jesse, 121
 John, 36
 Jonathan, 34
 Josiah, 34, 35
- Davison family, 172
- Davis's station, 122
- Day, Elmer A., 183, 185
- Deats, Mr. Hiram E., donor, 186
- Debow, Garret, 57, 63, 64
 John, 54, 55, 64, 67, 77
 Paul B., 57, 81
- Decker, John W., 137
- Deerhurst, Scotch Plains, N. J., 159
- DeHart place, 63
- De La Maier, Isaac, 56
- Delany's ferry, 121
- Delaware River, 109
- Demarest, James M., 74
 Milton, 180
- De Mott, Garret, 68
 Henry B., 62
 Matthias, 56
 Michael, 62

- Old Fields, 61
 Denbigh, Mary, 155
 Dennis, Abraham, 100
 Catharine, 100
 Elizabeth, 34, 37
 Elisabetha, 103
 Isaac, 175
 L. W., M. D., 168
 Mannin, 100
 Michael, 103
 Nicholas, 103
 Richard, 103
 Sarah, 34, 36
 Susanna, 100
 Depew, Hon. Chauncey M., donor, 186
 Dessam, Margaretha, 90
 Peter, 90
 DeTweelingew, 147
 DeWitt family, 183
 Rev. Dr. Thomas, 45
 Dey, Teunis, 74
 Dickerman, Horace W., 180
 Diedrich, Adam, 104, 107
 Margareth, 104, 107
 Michael, 104
 Diehl, (Diel, Dihl), baptismal records
 Andreas, 90, 91, 97, 104
 Anna, 107
 Anna Christina, 92
 Catharina, 90, 92, 97, 105
 Elisabetha, 90, 91, 97, 104
 Heinrich, 97
 Johannes, 90, 97
 John, 105
 Jos., 92
 Ludwig, 90
 Margaretha, 91, 92
 Maria, 97
 Samuel, 107
 Wilhelmus, 91
 William, 107
 Diester, Elias, 89
 Catharina, 89
 Dieter, (Deater), baptismal records
 Abraham, 97
 Catharina, 95, 97, 101, 102
 Catrina, 100
 Eli, 100
 Elias, 95, 97, 101, 102
 Heinrich, 100
 Johannes, 89
 Maria, 91, 97
 Michael, 91, 97
 Dietman, Cathariner, 107
 George, 107
 Mary, 107
 Diets, (Dietz), baptismal records
 Adam, 90, 92, 94
 Catharina, 89
 John, 89
 Margaretha, 94
 Sarah, 90, 92, 94
 Wilhelm Kuhl, 90
 Dils, (Diltz, Dilts, Diltz, Dills, Diltz), baptismal records
 Adam, 88, 90, 93, 99, 100
 Anna, 99
 Catharina, 88, 99, 106
 Christina, 88, 90, 93, 99, 100
 Elisabeth, 102, 103
 Hennrich, 88
 Jacob, 90
 James Stinson, 103
 Jesse Nolls, 106
 John, 106
 John, 99, 106
 Maria, 88
 Maria Catharina, 83
 Rachel, 92, 102
 Ruthy, 106
 Sara, 88
 Samuel, 102, 103
 Disbrow, Dr. William S., donor, 185, 186
 Dodd, Daniel, 49
 Mr. Edward W., donor, 186
 Johanna Mary, 143
 Donfield, Elisabeth, 102
 John, 102
 Joseph, 102
 Donors, List of, 185
 Doremus, Correlius, 65
 Cornelius T., 75, 86
 Geline, 65
 Jacob T., 78
 Peter T., 60
 Thomas, 86
 Thomas C., 75
 Doremustown, 65
 Dormitzer, Mr. Walter, donor, 186
 Doty, Elizabeth, 34, 38
 James, 34, 39
 Samuel, 34, 40
 Doughty, Elizabeth, 34, 38
 Miss Sarah N., donor, 184, 186
 Dow, Anna, 143
 Drachs, Jacob, 92, 99
 Maria, 92, 99
 Sara, 92
 Drake, Andrew, 34, 36
 Daniel, 34, 35
 Ebenezer, 34, 35
 Edward, 34, 40
 Elizabeth, 34, 35, 41
 Francis, 34, 40, 41
 Francis, Sr., 41
 George, 34, 39, 41
 Johann Heinrich, 99
 James, 34, 37
 Jeremiah, 34, 35
 Johanna, 34, 37
 John, 34, 39
 Mr. Louis Lincoln, donor, 186
 Mary, 34, 35, 38, 41
 Rachel, 34, 39
 Ruth, 34, 39
 Samuel, 34, 37, 39
 Drake, see also Drachs
 DuBois, Mary, 63
 Dun, Anne, 35
 Benjamin, 35, 37
 Elizabeth, 35, 39
 Hugh, 35, 38
 Hugh, Jr., 35, 40
 Jeremiah, 35, 37
 Martha, 35, 38
 Dunham, Benajah, 35, 38, 41
 Benjamin, 38
 Dorothy, 41
 Edmond, 35
 Edmund, 33
 Edmund, Jr., 35
 Edward, 36
 Eli, 41
 Elizabeth, 35
 Ephraim, 35, 40
 Hannah, 34, 35
 Hezekiah, 34, 35, 41

- John, 34, 35, 41
 Jonathan, 35, 39
 Martin, 35, 40
 Mary, 35, 40
 Mercy, 41
 S. C., 161
 Dunker's bottom, 112
 Dunn, Anne, 34
 Hugh, 41
 Martha, 34
 Durand & Co., donor, 186
 Durand, Rev. C. B., 83
 Durant, Rockland County, tombstone inscriptions, 175
 Dwight, Rev. Franklin B., 149
 Dutch oven, 174
 Easton, 109
 Ebbitt, Anna, 91
 Anna Gertrude, 91
 Johannes, 91
 Eli Terry clock, 174
 Elizabethtown, 34, 35
 Ellstone, Margaret, 35, 38
 Ely, Mr. Edwin A., 141
 Engel, (Engol, Engle), baptismal records
 Anna, 91
 Anna Maria, 93
 Johann William
 Peter, 96
 Philipus, 91
 Wilhelm, 91
 Equitable Life Assurance Soc. of the U. S., 161
 Erskine, Rev. Ralph, 58
 Robert, 53
 Erwine, Catharine, 98
 Elisabeth, 98
 William, 98
 Essex County National Bank, 159
 Evans, Frances, 165
 Captain Frank C., 166
 Frederick, 165
 Frederick, Jr., sketch of, 179
 William H., 166
 Ewald, Capt., 23, et seq.
 Fackler, D. Parks, 160
 Fairchild, Mrs. Ruth E., 183, 186
 Mrs. Dr. Stephen, 130
 Dr. Van Wycke, 129
 Fairfield (or Horseneck), 59
 Farnsworth, Erwin D., sketch of, 167
 Faulkner, Page & Co., 147
 Ffarron, Ebenezer, Junior, 128
 Field, Rev. Jacob T., 78
 Leonard, 146
 Fihler, Ludovicus, 91
 Susanna, 91
 Finch, Hervey C., 153
 Miss Rose, 153
 Finley, Rev. Mr., 107
 Finurs, Catharina, 95
 Nicolaus, 95
 Fischer, Miss Elizabeth, donor, 186
 Fisterin, or Sisterin, Christina, 92
 Johannes Henrich, 92
 Ludwig, 92
 Sussanna, 92
 Fitch, Daniel, 34, 35
 Fitz Randolph and Allied Families, 174
 Fitz-Randolph, Benjamin, 34, 36
 Dinah, 35, 36
 Edward, 35, 39
 Elizabeth, 35, 39, 40
 Francis, 41
 Hannah, 34, 36, 41
 John, 33, 35, 41
 Jonathan, 35, 37
 Joseph, 35, 36
 Mary, 41
 Nathaniel, 41
 Prudence, 36, 37
 Temperance, 41
 Thomas, 35, 37
 Flammerfeld (Flumerfeld), Catarina, 99
 Geobarthes, 99
 Isaac, 99
 Flemington, 152
 Flying Cloud, 114
 Folsom, Joseph F., 168, 186
 Food Administration in N. J., 184
 Foris, Elisabeth, 97
 Fort Washington, 114, 118
 Fox, Elisabetha, 105
 Henry Haines, 105
 James Amazia, 103
 John, 105
 Margaretha, 105
 Mary, 105
 Mercy, 103
 Peter, 103, 105
 Frankfort, 120
 Freeman, Anna Maria, 106
 Elijah, 172
 Ezra, 118
 G. W., 171
 Henry, 106
 Hester Jane, 155
 J. W., 171
 Johann Henry, 106
 Freight Traffic Committee of the North Atlantic Ports, 156
 Fresh, Catharina, 90
 Johanes, 90
 Johanes Jacob, 90
 Fries, Friese, Fris, Freas, Frees, baptismal records
 Abraham, 97
 Adam
 Andrew, 91
 Anna, 91, 92
 Anna Leyde, 104
 Anna Maria, 91, 96, 100
 Barbara, 96
 Catharina, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 102, 103, 106
 Cecilia, 91, 97, 98, 100, 102, 104
 Charlota Marceta, 104
 David, 92
 Dennis, 90
 Elisabeth, 91, 92, 93, 95, 98, 99, 100, 105
 Ellener, 107
 Gertraud, 94
 Heinrich, William, 93
 Hendich, 93
 Herme John, 107
 Isaac, 98
 Jacob, 90, 100
 James, 102
 Jane, 107
 Jannetge, 90, 93
 Jenny, 106
 Joes, 91
 John, 100, 106
 Johann Henrich, 91
 Johann Michael, 91

- Johanna, 93
 Johannes, 93, 96, 97
 Johannes, Jr., 95
 Johanneta, 88
 Lisibet, 93
 Maria Catharina, 97
 Martin, 88, 106
 Martinus, 93, 98
 Mary, 100, 106, 107
 Maryam, H., 107
 Michael, 96
 Peter, 88, 91, 94, 97, 98, 100, 102, 104
 Phanny, 105
 Philip, 100
 Rachel, 102
 Susanna, 95
 Wilhelm, Jr., 95
 William, 93, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104-7
 Froehlich, Anna, 96
 Margaretha, 96
 Samuel Debois, 96
 Wilhelm, 96
 Frost, Mrs. Samuel K., 180
 Fuller family, 183
 Fune, Anna Maria, 99
 Elisabeth, 99
 Johannes, 99
 Furgeson, Elisabeth, 103
 Mary, 103
 William, 103
 Gaisford, Miss Jane, 157
 Galliopolis, 117
 Gannett, Elizabeth, 34, 36
 Gardner, Mercy, 36, 40
 Garkenenthal, Anna, 95
 Anna Christina, 95
 Gus, 95
 Garner, Joseph, 105
 Sarah, 105
 William, 105
 Garrison, Benjamin, 97
 Catharina, 97
 Margaretha, 97
 Gaston, Louis P., 181
 Gautier, J. H. & Co., 156
 Genard, Mr., 136
 Genealogies received, 182
 "George Washington," steamer, 175
 Georgetown, 120
 Gerkendole, Anna, 98
 Luer, 98
 Margaretha, 98
 Gibbon, John, 28
 Gibbs, Anna, 95
 Catharina, 95
 Daniel, 95
 Giles, George Roome, 63
 Katharine, 41
 Matthew, 36, 41
 Sarah, 36, 40
 Gilman, Charles, 33, 36, 39, 41
 Elizabeth, 36, 39, 41
 John, 36, 39, 41
 Joseph, 41
 Mary, 36, 37, 41
 Girsbach, Anna Catharina, 89
 Johann Jost, 89
 Goder, Cristina, 99
 Elizabeth, 99
 Fred, 99
 Goder, see also Coder and Loder
 Gunbol, Margaretha, 91
 Goffle, 49, 56
 Gould, Miss Harriet, 167
 Gnichtel, Frederick W., 181
 Graham, Elizabeth, 167
 Grant, Matthew, 151
 U. S., 151
 Great Claes, 51
 Great Kanahwa, 116
 Green, Mrs., 131
 Greenfield, 120
 Greenland, Dr. Henry, 41
 Greensburgh, 113
 Greenwood Lake, 58
 Griffin, Col., 26
 Gen. Samuel, 27, 28, 31
 Grist Mills, 67
 Grover, Miss Eliza, donor, 186
 Guikendale, Anna, 105
 Jenny, 105
 Gunbol, Jacob, 95
 Jos., 91
 Hackinsack, 45
 Haines, Miss Margaret S., donor, 186
 Hall, Rev. John E., 148
 Justinian, 36, 37
 Miss Mary, 148
 Halls, William, Jr., 180
 Hamilton, Alexander, 21
 Hamisch, George, 50
 Hannawell, Johann, 93
 Johann Wilhelm, 93
 Maria, 93
 Hannes, Anna, 90
 David, 90
 Johann, 90
 Hanover, Morris Co., Township of, 128
 Hanson, Mr. Willis T., donor, 186
 Hardenberg, Dr. Jacob R., 75
 Harlem Heights, 27
 Harper, Richard, 36
 Harris, Rev. J. Ferguson, 82
 James, 93
 Jesse, 93
 Margaretha, 93
 Mary, 36, 37
 Harrison, Mr. Charles F., donor, 186
 Margaret Bentley, 163
 Samuel, 49
 Hart, Mrs. John Hillier, 160
 Harter, Henry, 106
 Mary, 106
 Philip, 106
 Hartshorne, John, 162
 Richard, 162
 Lieutenant Richard, 163
 William, 162
 William Smith, sketch of, 162
 Hasaman (or Sasaman), Anna, 90
 David, 90
 Hasenclaver, 58
 "Hatchet," 175
 Hatsh. Catharina, 89, 94
 Elizabetha, 89
 Joab, 89, 94
 Peter, 94
 Haviland, Isabel, 34, 36
 Hawder, Michael, 54
 Hay, Ebenezer Calvin, sketch of, 154
 James Bruce, 154, 155
 John Lewis, 155
 Hay Foundry and Iron Works, 155
 Hayes, David A., Fund, 178
 Hayhurst, Walter F., 181

- Heard, John, 36
 Hedges, Nathan, 154
 Heinrich, Anna, 98
 Anna Gertraut, 96
 Catharina, 92
 Christian, 96
 Conrad, 97, 98
 Georg, 97
 Harbert, 97, 98
 Johannes Peter, 96
 Margaretha, 97, 98
 Hendrick, Anna Eva, 95
 Hannah, 41
 Sarah, 41
 Hendricks, Col., 113
 Anne, 36
 Cornelius, 36
 Daniel, 41
 Elsje, 68
 Jabez, 36, 38, 41
 Phebe, 36
 Hendrik, Cornelius, 33
 Henlick, Adam, 92
 Cornelius, 92
 Marion, 92
 Hennion, Johannis, 71
 Henrich, Elisabeth, 89, 92, 95, 97, 98, 102
 Eva, 89, 97
 Jacob, 89, 97, 102
 Johannes, 89, 92, 95, 97, 98, 102
 Sara, 95
 Henry, Cristina, 98, 99
 Elisabeth, 92, 98, 99
 George, 98, 99
 John, 98, 99
 Mary, 99
 Rena, 99
 Sarah, 97
 Henz, Andreas, 94
 Christian, 94
 Gertraud, 94
 Hermon (?), Jane, 34, 36
 Hern, see Kern
 Hessions, 19 et seq.
 Hetzel, Jacob, 104
 Mary, 104
 Phanny, 104
 Higgins, Eliakim, 36, 38
 Mary, 36
 Rebecca, 36, 38
 Richard, 36, 38
 Thomas, 36, 37, 41
 Zerah, 36, 39
 Hintz, Christian, 89
 Gertrauta, 89
 Johannes, 89
 Ho—, Catharina Barbara, 90
 Peter, 90
 Hodge, Elisabeth, 103
 Isaac, 102
 John, 93, 102, 103
 Maria, 93
 Mary, Angel, 103
 Nelly, 93
 Hoffman, Anna, 93, 97
 Anna Gertraud, 93
 Gertraut, 97
 Henrich, 88
 Johannes, 88
 Paul, 93, 97
 Mr. Philip H., donor, 186
 Philippina, 97
 Sarah, 88
 Hohokus Township, tombstone inscriptions, 175
 Holcomb, Commander Richard Cranston, 181
 Home for the Friendless Association, Newark, 159
 Honeyman, A. Van Doren, 173, 186
 Hook mountain, 49
 Hooks, Jane, 36
 Hopkinson, Joseph, 26
 Horseneck (or Fairfield), 56, 64
 Hotchkiss, Mrs. Edward M., donor, 186
 Housler, David, 26
 Howard Savings Institution, 143
 Howe, George R., 184
 George R., estate, donor, 186
 Rev. Herbert B., 184, 186
 Howell, Benjamin, 123
 Mrs. Henry B., donor, 186
 John W., 181
 Hudnut, Miss Isabel, 176
 Huguenots, 141
 Hull, Benjamin, 41
 Elizabeth, 34, 36, 37
 Hepzibah, 37, 38
 Hopewell, 38, 41
 Joseph, 37, 40
 Martha, 41
 Mary, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41
 Mercy, 37, 39
 Rachel, 41
 Ruth, 33, 41
 Samuel, 36, 37
 Sarah, 34, 35, 37
 Trustram, 41
 Humphrey, Michael, 151
 Humphreys, Dr. Frances Augusta, 152
 Frederick, 151
 Dr. Frederick H., sketch of, 151
 Frederick Parker, 152
 John B., 181
 Humphreys Homoeopathic Medical Co.
 Hunter, Sarah M., 163
 Hunterdon County Historical Society, 152
 Hutchinson, Elmer T., 181, 186
 George, 54
 Hyde, Mr. James H., donor, 186
 Indian burial place, 48
 Indians, see also Aboriginal Inhabitants, 48
 Ingleton, Mary A., 179
 Intelligence, Shifting of during past 100 years, 1
 Iron Works Hill, Battle of, 19
 Jacksonville, 24, 65
 Jacobs, Phebe Ann, 133
 Jacobus, Abraham, 60, 65
 Brandt, 60, 65
 Catharine, 64
 Daniel N., 65
 Hassel, 61, 65
 James, 60, 65
 Jalapagh, sachem of Minisink, 51
 James, Benjamin, 36, 37
 Elizabeth, 37
 Janeway, Rev. Dr. John L., 131
 Jansen, Rev. J. N., 83
 Jenkins, Charles F., 183, 186
 Jenkinson, Mr. R. C., donor, 186
 Jersey City, 156
 Johnson, Anna, 106
 John, 54, 55
 Margaretha, 106
 Philip, 106

- Sarah, 35, 37
 Mr. William M., donor, 186
 Jones, Benjamin, 41
 Mr. E. Alfred, 170
 Elizabeth, 34, 37
 family, 48
 Henry L., donor, 186
 Mary, 41
 Nicholas, 61
 Peter, 111
 Mr. Vernon, donor, 186
 Jostman, Henrich, 92
 Journal of a Trip to Kentucky in
 1795, by Lewis Conduct, M. D.,
 108
 Joy, Mr. Edmund S., donor, 186
 Juniatta, 112
 Kalisch, Hon. Leonard, 181
 Kanawha, 116, 124
 Kausin, Charlotta, 95
 Kearney family, 170
 Kelly, William, 128, 129, 141
 Kemball, John, 33
 Kendall, Mrs. Alla P. Field, sketch
 of, 146
 Dr. Calvin N., 146, 177
 Mrs. Calvin N., 180
 David Warwick, 147
 Kentucky, 108, 114, 124
 Kentucky, Journal of a trip to, in
 1795, 108, et seq.
 Kent, Mr. C. Z., donor, 186
 Kern (Hern), Christina, 102, 104,
 107
 David, 102, 104, 107
 Henry, 104, 106
 Joseph Leonard, 106
 Maria Charlotta, 106
 Samuel, 104
 Susanna, 104, 106
 Kimball, Mr. Henry Ames, donor,
 186
 John, 37
 King, Warren C., 181
 Kinney, Frederick, 102
 Major John, 109
 Margaret, 102
 Margareth Waldorf, 102
 Kip, Eva, 65
 Marytje, 65
 Kirchoff, Kirkhoff, Kirkof
 Abraham, 99
 Anna, 99
 Anna Maria, 93
 John, 101, 103
 Maria, 91
 Mary, 99
 Olive, 101, 103
 Thomas, 103
 William, 101
 Kirkbride, Joseph, 57
 Kirshbach, Kirsbach
 Anna Elisabetha, 90, 93, 95
 Catharina, 92
 Elisabeth, 90, 94, 96
 Johannes, 90, 93, 96
 Joseph, 94, 96, 106
 Jost, 92, 95
 Margaretha, 92, 95
 Maria, 93, 106
 William, 106
 Kitchell, Prof. William, house, 149
 Knowlton, Warren co., N. J., Rec-
 ords, 88
 Knox, General, 131
 Dr. James S., 171
 Konig, Anna, 90
 Anna Christina, 90
 Catharina, 90
 Jonathan, 90
 Kramer (Kremer)
 Anne Maria, 92
 Elisabetha, 105
 Maria, 105
 Phillip, 92
 Sarah, 92
 William, 105
 Krouse, Andreas, 96
 Christina, 96
 David, 96
 Henrich, 96
 Margaretha, 96
 Kuhl, Abby, 106
 Abigail, 100
 Abraham, 95
 Adam, 100, 106
 Andreas, 98
 Catharine, 94
 Christ., 97
 Christopher, 101, 105
 Elisa Margaretha, 89
 Elizabetha, 92, 95
 Elsa Margaretha, 97
 Else, 97, 105
 Elsey, 103
 Isaac, 97
 Jacob, 92, 104
 Jerushia, 105
 Joanna, 105
 John, 101
 Margaretha, 104
 Maria, 90, 102, 105, 106
 Mary, 99, 100
 Nelly, 97, 101, 105
 Paul, 98, 102, 104
 Paulus, 92, 95
 Paulus Wilhelm, 89
 Peter, 105
 Philip, 105
 Rachel, 105
 Richard S., 152
 Susana, 98, 102, 104
 Wilhelm, 90, 97
 Wilhelm, Jr., 92
 Wilhelm, 89, 91, 92, 95
 William, 89, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103,
 105
 Kummel, Dr. Henry B., 181
 Kummoms, Daniel, 91
 Maria Catharina, 91
 Christina, 91
 Kykendal, Anna, 103
 John, 103
 Samuel, 103
 Kykendal, see also Garkenthal,
 Gerckendole, Guikendale, Coy-
 kendal
 LaBau, Francis, sketch of, 155
 Miss Julia Stanly, 156
 Labaw, Francis, 155
 Rev. Geo. W., donor, 186
 Lacher, Joseph, 107
 Mary, 107
 Lachern, Barbara, 107
 Lafayette, 131
 Lahneberg, Anna, 94
 Hennrich, 94
 Laing, Christian, 37

- La Luzerne, Mr., 136
 Lambert, Elisabetha, 106
 James, 106
 Maria Magdalena, 106
 Thomas, 57
 Lamberts, Elisabeth, 104
 James, 104
 John Mathews, 104
 Lands, purchases and transfers of,
 49
 Langdon, Dudley, 158
 Helen (Jones), 157
 John, 158
 Montgomery, 158
 Woodbury, 157
 Woodbury G., Jr., 158
 Woodbury Gersdorf, sketch of,
 157
 Langstaff, Esther, 34, 37
 Henry, 41
 John, 41
 Martha, 41
 Priscilla, 37, 40
 Lansing, Dr. L. J., 176
 Lantz, Anthony, 102
 Maria, 102
 Lasalle, Mr., 138
 Laurel Hill, 113
 Lawrence, Hon. Rulif V., 181
 Laydi, Anna Gertraud, 95
 Gertraud, 95
 Isaac, 95
 Johannes, 95
 Paulus, 95
 Wilhelm, 95
 Lebar, Charles Gordon, 104
 Elisabeth, 104
 John, 104
 Lee, Miss Cornelia, 148
 Leffler, Catharina, 93
 Christian, 93
 Margareth, 93
 Le Grange family, 170
 Lehneberg (Lehneberger, Leneberg,
 Leneberger)
 Anna, 90, 91, 93, 95
 Anna Maria, 99
 Casper, 90, 91, 92, 95
 Christian, 95
 Conrad, 90, 93
 Elisabeth, 94
 Eva, 95
 Jean, 89
 John, 99
 Jost, 89
 Maria, 89, 90, 91, 93, 99
 Lehneberg, see also Lineberg
 Leida (Leidy, Leidi, Leyde, Leydi)
 Anna, 98, 99, 100, 104, 106
 Elisabeth Fries, 104
 Isaac, 98, 99, 100, 104, 106
 Johannes, 88, 93, 98
 John, 100, 102
 Margaretha, 88, 93, 98
 Maria, 99
 Leitch, Mrs. Nelson, 148
 Lelong, Dr. Alexander, sketch of,
 150
 Louis, 150, 151
 Martha J., 151
 Martin, 150
 Mary Louise, 151
 Lentz (Lenz)
 Anna Maria, 90
 Anton, 90, 94, 97
 Jacob, 94
 Maria, 94, 97
 Petrus, 97
 Wilhelm, 90
 Leonard, Oliver B., 174
 Lewis, Anna Bella, 155
 Elisabetha, 92
 Mr. Frank Grant, 186
 Captain John, 155
 Justus, 92
 Maria, 92
 Mary, 37, 40
 Lexington, 120, 125
 Library Committee, Annual report
 of, 1919, 182
 Licking River, 118
 Limestown, 114, 117
 Lincoln, Abraham, Birthplace of,
 144
 Lincoln Park, 85
 Lindabury, see also Lineberg,
 Lehneberg
 Linderman, Henry R., 181
 Linebach, Frederick, 101
 Rachel, 101
 Lineberg, Linneberg, Linberger,
 Linenerger, Linaberry
 Adam, 100
 Anthony, 104
 Anton, 105
 Caspar, 88, 97, 104
 Catherina, 92
 Christl, 97
 Conrad, 88, 98, 100
 Elisabeth, 98, 102, 105
 George, 106
 Grace, 105
 Gracy, 104
 Henrich, 92
 Jacob, 102
 Johannes, 88
 Margaretha, 97
 Maria, 88, 98, 100
 Noney, 106
 Noney Beard, 106
 Sarah, 102
 Lineberg, see also Lehneberg,
 Lahneberg
 Lippinton, Daniel, 33, 37, 41
 Dorothy, 41
 Hannah, 41
 Richard, 41
 Little Miami, 119
 Little Sandy, 117
 Livingston, Col., 134
 Philip, 133
 widow, 134
 William, magazine published by,
 184
 Loder, Elizabeth, 99
 Fred, 99
 John, 99
 Loder, see also Coder (?) and
 Goder (?)
 Logan's station, 122
 Logue, William A., 181
 London Company, 57
 London, Eng., 43
 Long Pond, 57
 Loree, Leonor F., 181
 Loyd, Margaretha, 90
 Lunger, Amos, 160
 John Bodine, sketch of, 160
 Lus, Jastus, 94
 Johan Wilhelm, 94
 Maria, 94
 Lynes, Abraham, 66

- Coonrad, 57, 66
 Lyon, Capt. Charles, 27
 Lyons, Abraham, 57
 Mabile, Adeline, 143
 Gertrude, 143
 Henry P., 143
 McCardy, Esai, 100
 Nelly, 100
 Polly Ditz, 100
 McDaniel, Daniel, 38, 40
 Mackay, Hon. William B., Jr., 181
 McKeen, Miss Mary, donor, 186
 MacKie, Mrs. Arthur H., donor, 186
 McLeod, Capt., 170
 Madison, James, 21
 Magie, Dean, 176
 Maidenhead, 36
 Malleville, Maria, 138
 Mr., 139
 Mandeville, Abraham, 64, 85
 Adrian, 47
 Anthony, 64, 75
 Gen'l C. W., 68
 David, 50, 52, 55
 Giles A., 64, 78, 87
 Hendrick, 50, 52, 55, 59, 60, 63
 James J., 63
 Jillis, 68
 Johannis, 63
 Lena, 75
 Mann (Man),
 Anna, 89, 105
 Georg, 89, 105
 Jacob Philipp, 105
 Jonathan, 89
 Maria Barbara, 92
 Marie Salome, 92
 Philipp, 92
 Sarah, 105
 Mannem, 51
 Manning, Benjamin, 33, 37, 41
 Elizabeth, 35, 37
 Frustum, 34, 37
 Hepzibah, 36
 James, 37
 Jeff., 36
 Jeffry, 41
 John, 34, 37, 38
 Joseph, 37
 Margaret, 36, 37
 Miss Marianna W., donor, 186
 Mary, 36, 37
 Moses, 37
 Nathaniel, 36, 37, 41
 Prudence, 41
 Sarah, 37
 Marinus, Rev. David, 72
 Marsh, John, 128
 Martin, Abigail, 42
 Augustus Fitz Randolph, sketch
 of, 159
 Benjamin, 35, 38, 39, 42
 David, 34, 38
 Dorothy, 35, 38, 42
 Elizabeth, 35, 38
 Miss Emma, 160
 Esther, 38, 39, 40, 42
 Hannah, 35, 38
 Hester, 42
 James, 38, 40, 42
 John, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42
 John, Sr., 42
 Jonathan, 35, 38
 Joseph, 33, 38, 40, 42
 Joshua, 38, 39, 42
 Lydia, 38, 39
 Margaret, 42
 Martha, 38, 40
 Moses, 42
 Patience, 38, 40
 Rachel, 42
 Richard, 38, 39
 Sarah, 42
 Thomas, 36, 38
 William J., 160
 Martymus Burial Ground, 183
 Marvin, Prof. Walter T., address
 by, 1
 Maryland, 127
 Maurison, Maurice, 50
 Mead, Adeline, 143
 Curtis, 68
 Edgar B., 143
 Giles, 61
 Grietje, 65
 Henry, 143
 Jacob, 60, 143
 Jan, 68
 Johannis, 60
 John, 50, 55, 60, 78, 143
 Peter, 68, 143
 Pieter, 60
 Mrs. R. D., donor, 186
 Robert Dodd, sketch of, 143
 Sarah, 65
 Theodore, 143
 Meat or Mead, John Pictone, 60
 Meed, see Mead
 Meeker, Mr. Fred L., donor, 186
 Meet, see Mead
 Membership Committee, Report of,
 179
 Mengel (Mengal), Anna, 96
 Anna Elisabeth, 93, 96
 Johannes, 93, 96
 Mengel, see also Mingle
 Mercer, Fort, 24
 Gen., 24
 Merritt Despatch, 174
 Messler, Rev. Abraham, D. D., 75,
 80
 Williamse, 75
 Metz, A. Russell, Jr., 181
 Meyer, Rev. Hermanus, D. D., 75
 Miami City, 119
 river, 118
 Michigan Historical Commission,
 171
 Middletown, 125
 Mills, Judge Alfred Elmer, 108
 Mr., 28
 Mine Mountain, 51
 Mingle, John, 94
 William, 94
 Mingle, see also Mengal
 Minisink, 48, 51
 Minisink path, 48
 Minsi, 48
 Mochra brook, 53
 Mohr, Catharina, 89, 92, 96
 Elisabeth, 89, 94
 Henrich, 96
 Jacob, 94
 Johan Friderich, 94
 Johan Wilhelm, 92
 Wilhelm, 89, 92, 96
 Molleson, John, 33, 38
 Money, depreciation of, 132
 Monmouth County, Indian deed of,
 184

- Montgmoery, 124
 Montgomery, Sophie Elizabeth, 158
 Montville, Reformed Dutch Church
 at, 131, 132
 Mooney, Barnhard, 101, 103
 Elizabeth, 101
 Mary, 101
 Pouly, 103
 Samuel, 103
 Mooney, see also O—
 Moor, Catharina, 94
 Joseph, 94
 William, 94
 Moore, Catharina, 98, 100
 Elizabeth, 38, 40
 George, 172
 Rev. George, Jr., 172
 Hannah, 38
 Maria, 98
 Mary, 38
 William, 98, 100
 Moorestown, 28
 More, Catrina, 98
 Cristina, 98
 Hannah, 36
 William, 98
 Morehouse, Mrs. James N., donor,
 186
 Mores, Elizabeth, 40
 Morey, Borny, 104
 John, 104
 Mary, 104
 Morris and Essex Railroad, 108
 Morris County, 46, 148
 Morris, Isaac, 118
 Lieut.-Colonel John, 170
 Margaret, 22
 Morristown, 108, 129, 135
 School for Boys, 157
 Morrow, Dwight W., 181
 Morton, Miss Mary B., donor, 186
 Moshbach, Jacobus, 91
 J. Ulruch, 91
 Sibilia, 91
 Mosquitoes and Malaria, 171
 Mt. Holly, 19, et seq.
 Mount Rock, 127
 Mountainside, N. J., 159
 Mountain View, 48, 49, 59
 Mulford, Mrs. George W., donor,
 186
 Muller, Daniel, 88
 Maria, 88
 Mundy, Abraham, 42
 Amos, 42
 Anne, 42
 Asa, 42
 Elizabeth, 42
 Joan, 42
 Nicholas, 37, 38, 42
 Nicolas, 34
 Rachel, 42
 Muskingum, 116
 Nash, 58
 William, 128
 National Newark & Essex County
 Banking Co., 159
 National Soc. of D. A. R., donor,
 186
 Natural bridge, Va., 125
 Neafe, John, 183, 186
 Neal, Rev. Ava, 79
 Neale family, 172
 Necrology, 142
 Neilson, Sarah G. (Chapman), 143
 New Barbadoes, 63
 New Jersey Bankers' Association
 New Jersey, Elizabeth, Plainfield
 and Central Street Railway, 164
 New Jersey history, biography and
 genealogy, 182
 New Jersey in the Revolution, Loy-
 alist officials of, 170
 New Jersey, U. S. food administra-
 tion in, 184
 New Market, 125
 New Sweden on the Delaware, 184
 New York Central system, 155
 New York Life Insurance Co., 161
 Newark Daily Advertiser, 166
 Newark Evening News, 174
 Newark families, 158
 Newark Free Public Library, donor,
 186
 Newark Gazette, 184
 Newark, Home for the Friendless,
 159
 Newark Morning Ledger, 174
 Newark, Rapid Transit Street Rail-
 way Company of, 164
 Newark Sunday Call, 174
 Newark, Y. M. C. A. of, 162
 Newbould, Alice, 36, 38
 Michael, 36, 38
 Nobs, Charles, 151
 Noorde, Church Te, 69
 North Bend, 118, 119
 North Jersey Street Railway Com-
 pany, 166
 Northumberland Town, 111
 (Mooney?) Barnhard, 101
 Elizabeth, 101
 Johannes, 101
 Lydia, 101
 Oakland, 147
 O'Dell, Rev. Jonathan, 24
 Ogden, Robert, 128
 Mrs. Sydney N., 176
 Ohio, Journal of trip through in
 1795, 116, et seq.
 Old Nassau, 176
 Oliver, Elizabeth, 36, 39
 Mary, 34, 39
 William, 34, 39
 Orchard, Isabel, 42
 Orr, Anthony Johnson, 104
 Elizabeth, 93, 100, 101
 Elizabeth, 104
 Joanna Johnson, 101
 Jonson, 104
 Joseph, 100, 101
 Josephus, 93
 Margareth Weaver, 100
 Maria, 93
 Ostrander, Stephen, 75
 Rev. Stephen, 77
 Outwater, John, 57
 Oxford Furnace, 170
 Page, Allen Starr, 148
 Edward Day, sketch of, 147
 Henry A., 147
 Dr. Leigh, 148
 Myra (Clark), 147
 Paranus College, 136
 Parker, Hon. Charles W., 184, 186
 Mr. L. C., donor, 187
 Louise Alfretta, 152
 Parrott, Archibald, 140
 Samuell, 128
 Parsippany, 137

- Passaic, Classis of, 82
 Passaic County, 46
 Paulson, Maria Barbara, 92
 Paxon, Henry, 26
 Peace Conference, 184
 Pell, Mrs. Francis, 180, 184, 187
 Pellis (Bellis?), Adraeas, 91
 Elisabeth Catharina, 91
 Johannes, 91
 Margaretha, 91
 Peter, 91
 Phillip, 91
 Penn, William, 141
 Pennsylvania, Journal of trip
 through in 1795, 108, et seq.
 Pequannoc, Early Settlements and
 Settlers of, 44-87
 Pequannock Patent, lower, 52
 Pequannock Patent, upper, 52
 Perigo Ezekial, 39
 Pharmacopoeia, U. S., 108
 Philips, Elisabeth, 103
 Jacob, 103
 Thomas Bulman, 103
 Phillips, Mrs. C. T., donor, 187
 Phillipsburg, N. J., 184
 Piatt, Jacob, 37, 39
 James, 39
 Joan, 35, 39
 Thomas, 37, 39
 Pierson, Lieut. A. Romeyn, Jr., 157
 Rev. Abraham, 157
 Abraham Romeyn, sketch of, 157
 David L., 150
 Pike, Capt. John, 35, 39
 Piscataway Marriage and Death
 Records, 33
 Pittsburg, 113, 114
 Plainfield Street Railway Company,
 164
 Poinsett, Asa, 171
 Mary, 171
 Solomon, 171
 Stephen, 171
 Thomas, 171
 Uriah, 171
 Polack, Ferdinand, 184
 Pompton and Newark Turnpike, 67
 Pompton and Wynockie Church, 79
 Pompton, Dutch Reformed Church
 at, 75
 Pompton, Early Settlements and
 Settlers of, 44-87
 Pompton Patent, 53
 Pompton Plains, Early Settlements
 and Settlers of, 44-87
 Pompton Plains Reformed (Dutch)
 Church, 44
 Pompton, Troops in winter quarters
 at, 87
 Ponds, 45, 69
 Poquanick, 51
 Poquannoc, settlements began at, 59
 Portsillo, 113
 Post, Mr. Charles Johnson, 170
 Peter, 57, 65
 Pieter, 71
 Potomac, 126
 Potter, Rebecca, 39
 Samuel, 39
 Pound, John, 42
 Vinefruct, 39
 William, 42
 Powels valley, 123
 Poyer (Poyers, Polers)
- Elisabeth, 101, 102
 Mary, 101
 Samuel, 102
 Tobias Abiathar, 101, 102
 Prent's Town, 134
 Price, Mrs. E. B., donor, 187
 Priestly, Dr., 111
 Princeton, mid-winter meeting held
 at, 176
 Prince Town College, 135
 Proceedings of the Society, 1919, 168
 Provost David, 68
 Tryntje Lawson, 69
 William, 67, 73
 Prudential Insurance Company, 160
 Public Service Corporation of N. J.,
 166
 Puddebach, Andrew, 105
 Eve, 105, 106
 George, 105, 106
 Joseph, 106
 Putnam, Mrs. Erastus G., donor, 187
 Gen., 29, 31
 Woodward and Allied Families,
 174
 Pyatt, James, 34
 Judge, 118
 Quinby Genealogy, 175
 Rahway, N. J., 155
 Rainier, Charlotte M., 19
 Rall, Colonel, 21 et seq.
 Ramapo River, 51
 Rand, Charles F., 180
 Rankin, Mr. Edwin S., donor, 187
 Russell B., 181, 187
 Randolph, Miss Jane, 181
 Lewis V. F., donor, 187
 Stelle, F., 174, 183
 Raub (Raup, Raus, Rop, Rope),
 baptismal records
 Adraeas, 91
 Andrew, 99, 101, 102, 104, 106
 Andrew, Sr., 101
 Andria, 92
 Anna, 96, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104
 Catharine, 101, 103, 104, 106
 Elizabeth, 98, 106
 Jacob, 96, 99, 101, 103, 104, 106
 John, 103
 Lotte, 91
 Margareth, 98
 Maria Elizabetha, 88
 Michael, 96, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104
 Philip, 104
 Sarah, 104
 Susannah, 94, 95, 99, 101, 102,
 106
 Susanna, Charlotta, 106
 Read, James Paulding, 183, 187
 Mrs. Joseph, 26
 Reading, John, 57
 Records, see Knowlton and Pis-
 cataway
 Red Barracks, 130
 Reed, Gen. Joseph, 22, 24, 30, 31
 Reed's tavern, 110
 Reformed Church in America, 45
 Reis, Andreas, 94
 Catharina, 94
 Johannes, 94
 Rennals, Margaret, 38, 39
 Nicholas, 39
 "Rest Hill," Wickatunk, N. J., 145
 Revolutionary incidents, 85
 Revolutionary War, 76, 131

- Richardson, William, 36, 39
 Mr. Wm. H., donor, 187
 "Ridgewood Hill," Morristown, 152
 Riebel, Georg, 88
 Rahel, 88
 Riggs, Gideon, 118
 "Right About," 174
 Righter, Rev. S. Ward, donor, 187
 Riker, Chandler White, sketch of, 163
 William, 163
 Ringwood, 57
 Ritsema, Rev. Mr., 73
 Rivel, Andrew, 100
 Barbara, 100
 William, 100
 Roads and Bridges, 66
 Robbins, William, 170
 Roberts, Mrs. Christiana, 46
 Jonathan W., 149
 Robinson, Hannah, 36, 39
 Rogers, Rev. Charles T., 82
 Rev. Samuel J., 82
 Rogiers, Bettsey, 136
 Roome, Benjamin, 78
 Cornelius, 47, 57
 Hesther Van Gelder, 68
 Maria, 62
 Peter, 64, 74
 Peter Williams, 68
 Pieter Pieterse, 62
 Mr. William, 45
 Roosevelt, Theodore, sketch of, 148
 family, 149
 Rope, see Raub
 Rorey, Elinor, 39
 Elinor, 34
 Robert, 39, 42
 Rose, Francis Bodine, 153
 Wilbur Fisk, sketch of, 153
 Roseberry, Hon. Joseph M., 181
 Ross's furnace, 123
 Rudyard, Thomas, 53
 Ruebel, George, 90
 Rahel, 90
 Samuel, 90
 Ruhl, Maria, 106
 William, Sr., 106
 Runnals, Nicholas, 22
 Runyon, Ann, 39
 Anne, 42
 Ephraim, 42
 Inlay, 42
 John, 35, 39, 42
 Joshua, 42
 Martin, 42
 Peter, 33, 39
 Rachel, 42
 Rebecca, 42
 Resia, 42
 Reune, 34, 39, 42
 Ruth, 42
 Sarah, 39, 40, 42
 Vincent, 37, 39
 Violet, 42
 Ryerson, Abraham, 61
 Sheriff Alfred, 48, 59, 63
 Mr. C. Edgerton, 46
 Elisabeth, 63
 George, 50, 53, 55, 56, 59
 George A., 61
 George L., 72
 George N., 57
 George T., 48
 Francis, 54
 Miss Jennie, 46
 Johannis, 63
 John, 45, 52
 Dr. John, 45
 John D., 52
 Joris, 59, 63
 Joris, or George, 63, 70
 Martin, 63, 69
 Martin John, 62, 72
 Peter M., 66
 Royce, 68
 Ryer, 53, 61
 S—, Elisabetha, 107
 Hannah, 107
 Thomas, 107
 St. Croix, 136
 Saint Thomas, Island of, 128, 138
 Salard, Mary, 38, 39
 Salmon, Hon. Joshua R., 181
 Salt River valley, 108, 121
 Sands, Mrs. J. W., 157
 Sargent, William D., 181
 Sassemann, or Hasaman, Anna, 88
 Schanck, Rev. Garret C., see
 Schenck, Rev. Garret C.
 Schemerhorn, John, 74
 Schenck, Rev. Garret C., sketch of, 44
 Schenck, Rev. Garret C., author,
 Early Settlements and Settlers
 of Pompton, Pequannoc and
 Pompton Plains, 44-57
 Schenk, Rev. John Van Neste, 83
 Schley, Reeve, 181
 School Houses, 68
 Schrenck, Hanna, 104
 John, 104
 Peter, 104
 Schrick, Susanna, 68
 Schuyler Arent, 49, 50, 51, 56, 68
 Rev. Mr., 73
 Cap'n Arent, 50, 55, 58
 Basin, 48
 Phillip, 52, 63
 Scott, Doctor Austin, 149, 187
 Seabury, Catharine, 65
 Seymour, Mrs. George F., donor, 187
 Shafer (Schaeffer), baptismal rec-
 ords
 Abraham, 90
 Anna, 95
 Catharina, 89, 92, 94, 96
 Elisabeth, 90, 94
 Fridrich, 90, 94
 Henrich, 92
 Johannes, 92, 95
 Magdalena, 92
 Nelly, 92
 Sara, 94
 Sarah, 94
 Sophia, 89
 William, 89, 92, 94
 Shaw, Hulda Cummins, 175
 Janet, 34, 39
 Shelton, Sarah, 37
 Shenandoah, 125
 Shepard, Rev. Charles T., 82
 Sherrer, Andreas, 89
 Charlotha, 89, 102
 Conrath, 89, 102
 Shipley, Miss Hannah T., 172
 Shipman, W. H., 183, 187
 Shippensburgh, 127
 Shnauffer, Anna Sabina, 90
 Johannes, 90

- Short, Peyton, 120
 Shotwell, Abraham, 172
 Shumacher, Henrich, 88, 91
 Maria Barbara, 88
 Maria Elizabetha, 88
 Simpeck, 51
 Sindan, Annetje, 62
 Singac, 50
 Sinkank, 50
 Sisterle, or Fisterle, Catharina, 96
 Johannes, 96
 Skinner, John, 170
 Slabtown, 24
 Slater, Edward, 33, 39, 43
 Edward, Sr., 43
 Elizabeth, 43
 Mary, 43
 Phebe, 34, 39
 Philoreta, 43
 Slaughter, William A., address by,
 19
 Slingerland Bridge, 53, 67
 Slingerland, Nicholas, 64
 Slingerlands, Tomas, 57
 Sloat, Catharine, 65
 Slod, Marytje, 65
 Smalley, Anne, 42
 Benjamin, 42
 Elisha, 35, 40, 42
 Ephraim, 42
 Hannah, 39
 Hester, 42
 Isaac, 40, 42
 John, 39, 40, 42
 Lydia, 40, 42
 Margaret, 42
 Martha, 33, 40
 Phebe, 35, 40
 Smith, A. C., 26
 Aaron, 25, 26
 Mrs. Arthur G., 183, 185
 Benjamin, 128
 Dorothy, 38, 40
 Hannah, 38, 40
 Jasper, 128
 L. Cotheal, legacy, 179, 183, 187
 Moses, 162
 Richard, 38, 40
 Thomas, 34, 40
 William, 43
 Smith (Schmidt)
 Anna Magdalena, 91
 Jacob, 91
 Maria, 89
 Peter, 89, 91
 William, 89
 Snelling, Walter H., 151
 Snover, Catherina, 101, 102, 103,
 105
 Elisabeth, 102
 George, 101, 102, 103, 105
 Rachel, 101
 Ruthy, 105
 Susana, 103
 Snyder, Mallie B., 165
 William V., 165
 Snyder (Schneider, Shnider, Sny-
 derin, Schneiter), baptismal rec-
 ords
 Abraham, 92, 93
 Adam, 89, 94
 Anna, 96
 Anna Ellsacetha, 94
 Anna Gertruda, 88
 Catharine, 107
 Charity, 101
 Charlotta, 93
 Christina, 92
 Elisabeth, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97
 Gertrauta, 89, 95, 99
 Henrich, 89, 90, 93, 96, 98, 99,
 107
 Henry, 107
 Hereme Peter, 104
 Isaac, 96
 Jacob, 91
 Joes, 91
 Johann Phillip, 89
 Johannes, 92, 93, 96, 99
 Jos. Philipp, 95
 Lehn, 94
 Margaret, 101, 104
 Margaretha, 90, 93, 95
 Maria, 91, 94, 97
 Peter, 90, 93, 95, 101, 104
 Phillipp, 89, 91, 94, 97
 Sharlotta, 89, 90, 92, 96
 Willhelm, 91, 93
 Sons A. R. National Soc., donor,
 187
 Sopars, Sarah, 38, 39
 "Speed-Up," 175
 Speer, Mrs. Peter S., donor, 187
 Sperry, Frances Maria, 151
 Spier, Hans, 59
 Maritje, 63
 Springer, Abigail, 34, 40
 Dennis, 34
 Springfield, 121
 Spurr, Mrs. Joseph G., donor, 187
 St—, Anna Maria, 96
 Stahlshmid, Catharina, 95
 Jacob, 95
 Maria, 95
 Peter, 95
 Stammersfeld, Bernhard, 88
 Catharina, 88
 Georg, 88
 Stammersfeld, see also Flammer-
 feld
 Stanley Paper Mills, 167
 Stanly, Miss Julia Hollister, 156
 Stanton, 125
 "Stars and Stripes," 174
 Steel, Anna, 100, 106
 Daniel, 100, 106, 107
 Henry William, 106
 John, 100
 Rebecca, 107, 183
 Steal, see also Stehle
 Steenbergh, 59, 60
 Stehle, Christian, 94
 Elisabetha, 94
 Johan Friderich, 94
 Steinbach, Maria, 91
 Peter, 91
 Wilhelm, 91
 Stelle, Asher, 43
 Benjamin, 43
 Charity, 43
 Hannah, 43
 John, 43
 Rachel, 43
 Susannah, 37, 40
 Sterling, Lord, 133
 Stevenson, Miss Jean, 172
 Stewart, Frank H., 181, 187
 Stiles, Sarah Early, 153
 Stillwell, Mary, 37, 40

- Stinson, Rev. William C., 176
 Stockton, Francis R. house, 148
 James Chesnut, 181
 Story of Beverwyck, by Mrs. Benjamin Smith Condit, 128
 Stoudinger, Miss Annie A., donor, 184, 187
 George R., donor, 184, 187
 Stout, Penelope, 155
 Richard, 155
 Strasburgh, 125
 Strasser, Dr. August Adrian, sketch of, 145
 John Adrian, 146
 Streszi, Anna Gertrautha, 89
 Stud, Elisabeth, 100
 John, 100
 Suhn, Christian, 138
 Maria, 138
 Sunbury, 110
 Susquehana, 111
 Sussex Independent, 174
 Sussex Register, 148
 Sutton, Amy, 35, 40
 Benjamin, 42
 Damaris, 42, 43
 Daniel, 34, 38, 40
 Joseph, 37, 40, 42
 Judah, 33, 40
 Mary, 38, 40
 Richard, 39, 40
 Thomas, 33, 40
 Thomas, Jr., 37, 40
 William, 33, 40, 42, 43
 Swayze, Hon. Francis J., donor, 187
 Sweezy (Sweazy, Swisi, Swife)
 Anna Gertraud, 91
 Earnabas, 98
 Benjamin, 91, 95
 Catharine, 98, 99, 102, 104, 106, 107
 Elisabetha, 107
 John Kuhl, 106
 Marai Elisabeth, 91, 95
 Mary, 102
 Rahel, 95
 Phoebe, 104
 William, 98, 99, 102, 104, 106, 107
 Swick, John, 106
 Margaretha, 106
 Swisher, Schweitzer, Schwisher, Schweiger, Swinzer
 Abigail, 88, 90, 92
 Abraham, 89, 92, 95, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105
 Anna Christian, 97
 Catherina, 92, 95
 Christina, 89, 95, 99, 100, 105
 Elisabetha, 89
 Hannah Christina, 102
 Isaac, 100
 Jacob, 88, 90, 92
 Margaretha, 88
 Maria, 90
 Pheba, 105
 Sarah, 99
 Talmadge, Rev. James R., D. D., 80
 Tart's falls, 116
 Taylor, William, 170
 Ted, Catharin, 107
 Hereme John, 107
 Margaret Freas, 107
 Teel, Andrew, 105
 Anna, 105
 Elisabetha, 105
 William, 98, 105
 Teel, see also Thiel
 Teise, Anna Maria, 94
 Johann, 94
 Peter, 94
 Teise, see also Tice
 Teller, Johanna, 68
 Templeton, Anna Maria, 93
 Johannes, 93
 Samuel, 93
 Te Noorda Church, 70
 Terry, John, 43
 Teter, Catterrinah, 101
 Elius, 101
 Tewaughan, 60, 61, 65
 Thiel (Teel), Andrew, 100
 Anna, 103
 Anna Elisabeth, 101
 Catharine, 101
 Elizabeth, 100
 Henry, 103
 Jacob, 100
 John, 101, 103
 Lydia, 101
 Margareth, 103
 Sarah, 101, 103
 William, 101, 103
 Tiel, William, 104
 Thierry, Sophie, 150
 Thomas, Mr. Marshall K., donor, 187
 Thompson, Rev. H. P., 152
 Tice family, 66
 Tice, see also Tiese
 Philip, 66
 Tichenor, Mrs. Elizabeth, donor, 187
 Tiets, or Teets, Elisabetha, Esther, 106
 Esther, 106
 Peter, 106
 Tobin, Mr. Thos. W., donor, 187
 Todd, Mrs. A. R., 181
 Mrs. Nelson, 181
 Tombstone inscriptions, see Upper Campgaw, Hohocus Township, and Durant
 Tompkins, Miss Abigail Brown, donor, 187
 Miss Emma Louisa, donor, 187
 Totowa, 45, 72
 Tracy, Mrs. W. H., donor, 187
 Travelers Insurance Company, 161
 Treasurer, Report of, 176
 Triller, Catharine, 100
 John, 103
 Johannes, 98
 Joseph, 100
 Maria Catherina, 89, 92, 95, 98
 Mary Catharina, 103
 Philip, 89, 92, 95, 98, 100, 103
 Sara, 95
 Trotter, Rebecca, 34
 Sarah, 38, 40
 Troy, 137
 Troy forge, 129
 Troy Hills, N. J., 128, et seq.
 Turner, Rev. C. H. B., 171
 Tuttle, Stephen, 128
 Two bridges, 48, 61, 75
 Tyler, Mrs. Sophie E., 158
 W. S., 184
 Mr. W. T., donor, 187
 U. S. Food Administration in N. J., 184
 Upper Campgaw, tombstone inscriptions, 175

- Vail, Mrs. J. Cummings, donor, 187
 Mary, 34, 40
- Van Aiken, Rev. Enoch, 81
- Van Alen, James J., 145
 Miss Sarah Stewart, 145
- Van Blarcom, Lewis, 181
- Van Campen family in Pahaquarry, 183
- Van Derbeck, Catalyna, 63
 Elisabeth, 63
 Maria, 63
 Paul, 62, 68
 Paulus, 55, 56, 60, 61, 63, 64, 70, 71, 73
 Sarah, 62
- Van Der Cook, Michael, 56
 Sarah, 56
- Vanderhoof, 128
- Van Derlinde, Rev. Benjamin, 71
- Van Dieu, Miss Aletta, donor, 187
- Van Driessen, Johannis, 71
- Van Dyke family, 50, 170
- Van Dyne, Jacomyntie, 62
 Peter, 49
- Van Gelder, David, 63
 Maj. Ewout, 63
 Ewout, 78
 Janneken Montenack, 68
 Johannis, 63, 68
- Van Gieson, Bastian, 56
- Van Houten, A., 66
 Ralph, 87
- Van Ness, Daniel, 67
 David, 57
 Evert, 65
 Garret M., 87
 Hendrick, 64, 74
 Isaac, 65
 Simon, 53, 59, 60, 64, 68
 Simon H., 86
 Tytie, 60
- Van Neste, Rev. George J., 83
- Verpeasick, Maria, 62
- Van Liew, Mr. Thomas L., donor, 187
- Van Sann, Ewout, 63
- Van Sant, Horatio M., donor, 187
- Van Vranken, Miss Mary G., donor, 187
- Virginia, Journal of a trip through, in 1795, 116
- Von Beverhoudt, Adrianna, 129, 137, 140
 Lucas, 128, et seq.
 Mrs. Lucas, 137
- Von Donop, Col., 23, et seq.
- Voorhis, Charles C., 181
 Elisabeth, 63
 Hartman, 65
- Waase, Catharina, 106
 Gertrauta, 106
 Jacob, 106
 Maria, 106
- Waddington, Hon. Edward C., 181
- Wade, Benj., 183
- Wainwright, Mary, 33, 40
- Walker, Hon. Edwin R., donor, 187
 Patience, 34, 40
- Ward, Henry C., 181
 Mrs. Henry C., 181
 Peter, 57
- Warner, Mr. Peter R., 45
- Warren County soldiers, 175
- Warth, Joseph, 36
- Washington, George, 21, 114, 131
 Mrs., 131
 Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, 135
- Watkins, David O., 181
- Wayne, Gen., 131
- Wedge, Anna, 101
 Joshua, 101
 Margaret, 101
 William, 101
- Weis, Charlotta, 94
 Jacob, 94
 Peter, 94
- Weiss, Mr. Harry B., 171
- Weicher, Mr. John W., donor, 187
- Wells, Harold B., 24
- Weltz, Alcey, 102
 Jacob, 102
- Wilhelm, Henrich, 102
- West Jersey Society, 55
- West Chester, 40
- Westervelt House, 60
 Mrs. William H., 168, 187
- Wharton, Ann., 54
 Ann. wife of Robert, 53
 George, 54
 Robert, 53, 54
- Wheeling, 114, 115
- Wheelock, President, 138
- Whipple, Mrs., donor, 187
- Whitaker, Miss E. B., donor, 187
- Whitall Mansion, 24
- White, Mrs. Henry S., 176
 Mary, 40
- Whitehead, Rev. Joseph Henry, 85
- Whitlock, Elsie, 153
 Mary Caroline, 153
- Whitney, Mrs. Elizabeth R., 181
- Wilhelm, Johann, Jr., 99
- Williams, Sam., 183
- Willock, George, 53, 54
 Margaret, 53
- Wilson, Edmund, 175
 Rev. Joseph, 82
 Philip S., 181
- Winans, Hannah, 172
- Winants, Mary Louise, 151
- Winchester, 126
- Winterstein, Anna, 83
 Cattarina, 99
 Elisabeth, 89, 94, 99, 100
 Experience, 94, 98
 Henrich, 88, 94
 Henry, 98
 Jacob, 88, 90, 91, 92
 Jane, 100
 Maria, 88, 91, 92, 98
 Nicholas, 89, 94, 99, 100
 Philipus, 90
 Rahel, 90
- Wolpeck, 44
- Woman's Branch, donor, 187
- Woman's Branch, Report of, 1919, 173
- Wood, Dan'l, 118
 Esther, 40
 Jonas, 35
- Woodbridge, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40
- Woodbridge, Hon. Freeman, 181
- Wooden, Andrew, 35, 40, 43
 Elizabeth, 43
 Josiah, 38, 40
 Martha, 35, 40
 Mercy, 43
 Peter, 35, 40
- Woodlane, 24

- Woodruff, Mrs. C. L., donor, 187
 Woodstock, 125
 Woolman, John, 24
 Worden, B. L., 181
 Worth, Joseph, 40
 Richard, 43
 Wright brothers, 145
 Wrightson, Dr. James T., donor, 187
 Wyandot Creek, 117
 Wynachte Valley, 57
 Wyoake, 65
 Yeneconock River, 49
 Yohogeny, 113
 York Ship News, 175
 Young, Anna Maria, 93
 Arotje, 65
 Elisabeth, 65
 Jacob, 97
 Johann Willhelm, 93
 Peter, 61
 Pieter, 65
 Sussanna, 65
 William, bequest, 179
 Youngmanstown, 111
 Zimmerman, Adam, 89
 Catharina, 91, 96, 104
 Catrina, 102
 Elisabeth, 96, 98
 Gertraud, 96
 Henrich, 96, 99
 Henry, 102, 104
 J. Henrich, 91
 Johann Georg, 92
 Johann Hendich, 106
 Johan Philip, 91
 Johann Peter, 91
 Johanna, 90
 Johannetta, 88
 John Georg, 92
 John Peter, 91
 Joseph, 99
 Margaretha, 88, 90, 91, 94, 96
 Maria, 89, 92, 93, 96, 98, 106
 Maria Magdalena, 91
 Mary, 98, 99
 Matheus, 89, 91, 93, 96, 98, 99
 Peter, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96
 Phillippus, 94
 Zipperle, Catharina, 93
 Johann, 93

[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

